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Algeria	4:00 Dec.	Iceland	15,829	Norway	7,200 N.L.
Austria	20 S.	Iraq	1,000 Un.	Orissa	3,700 Park
Bahrain	0:00 Dam	Jordan	400 Fr.	Portugal	95 Ec.
Belgium	45 E.P.	Korea	3,600	Qatar	4,500 Rials
Canada	1:20	Kuwait	300 Fr.	Russia	70 P.
Cyprus	0:00 G.	Liberia	0:00	Saudi Arabia	100 R.
Denmark	0:00 Dk.	Liberia	0:00	Sudan	100 L.
Egypt	100 P.	Liberia	100	Tunisia	7,00 S.D.
Finland	7:00 F.	Liberia	0:00	U.S.A.	100 D.
Greece	2:00 D.K.	Liberia	105 Ec.	Turkey	1,000 Den.
Holland	0:00 Dr.	Liberia	0:00	U.S.S.R.	4,000 R.
Iceland	115 K.	Liberia	175 K.	Yugoslavia	175 D.

ESTABLISHED 1887

Black Police Feel Pressure in Pretoria

Situation More Precarious Than Ever For Full 40% of South Africa's Officers

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — The yellow police van came to a stop across the dirt road in one of South Africa's black townships, and an officer bearing a rifle stumbled out to block the path of the sedan advancing toward him. To the rear, a second police car cut off retreat. The sedan's occupants were trapped.

Elsewhere, at the border with the independent, black-ruled country of Lesotho, a South African officer searched the private car entering the country and found documents that he believed to be subversive, so the driver was summoned for questioning by a man who identified himself as a member of the security police. The papers were seized.

The images might be familiar to those who keep up with the twists of South Africa's racial confrontation. But there was, in both episodes, a difference from the stereotype of white police officers crushing black dissent. In both cases the officers were black, and their quarry were whites suspected of violating South African laws.

By official estimates, about 40 percent of the 43,000 people in the South African police are black. And of late, their position among their fellow blacks seems more precarious than ever.

Black officers were among the policemen who opened fire on a funeral procession of 4,000 people on March 21 in Langa, a black township of the southern city of Uitenhage, killing at least 19 blacks.

Last year, as unrest spread in South Africa's myriad black townships, black activists sought to draw distinctions that offered various categories of opprobrium to the police. There were, said Patrick Lekota, spokesman of the United Democratic Front, blacks recruited as township policemen to protect black community councils, and they were viewed as quislings, as the councils are seen by many blacks as fronts for continued white influence.

In contrast, he said, there were black members of the South African police who, except for officers who had gained personal notoriety for attacking fellow blacks, were looked upon as men just doing a job, albeit in the pay of white masters.

But in the last six months, something has changed. When rioting gripped the township of Kwanza-bubule recently, after the police killings in nearby Langa, all the black police officers were evacuated to protect them from the vengeance of fellow blacks.

"The people," said Johannes Fahey, 28, a black police constable from Soweto, Johannesburg's huge black township, "see us as enemies."

Their white commanders put it the other way around. "We are terribly impressed by the loyalty of these people," Major Steve van Rooyen, a police spokesman in Pretoria, said of the black officers.

The black officers are caught up in a fight by activists directed not at the whites — too powerful and too far out of reach — but against those blacks seen as their surrogates, easy targets in black townships where there are few hiding places from angry mobs.

Since the violence started, according to government figures that seem conservative, four black policemen have been slain and 56 wounded.

The black policemen might be traffic officers, security policemen, or riot policemen. A couple of them, Major van Rooyen said, have attained the rank of colonel.

Pay scales, he said, are the same for blacks and whites of equal rank, and contrary to earlier practice, all

prospective police officers must have completed high school.

There is no specific loyalty test for recruits, he said, the assumption apparently being that they must be loyal to apply in the first place.

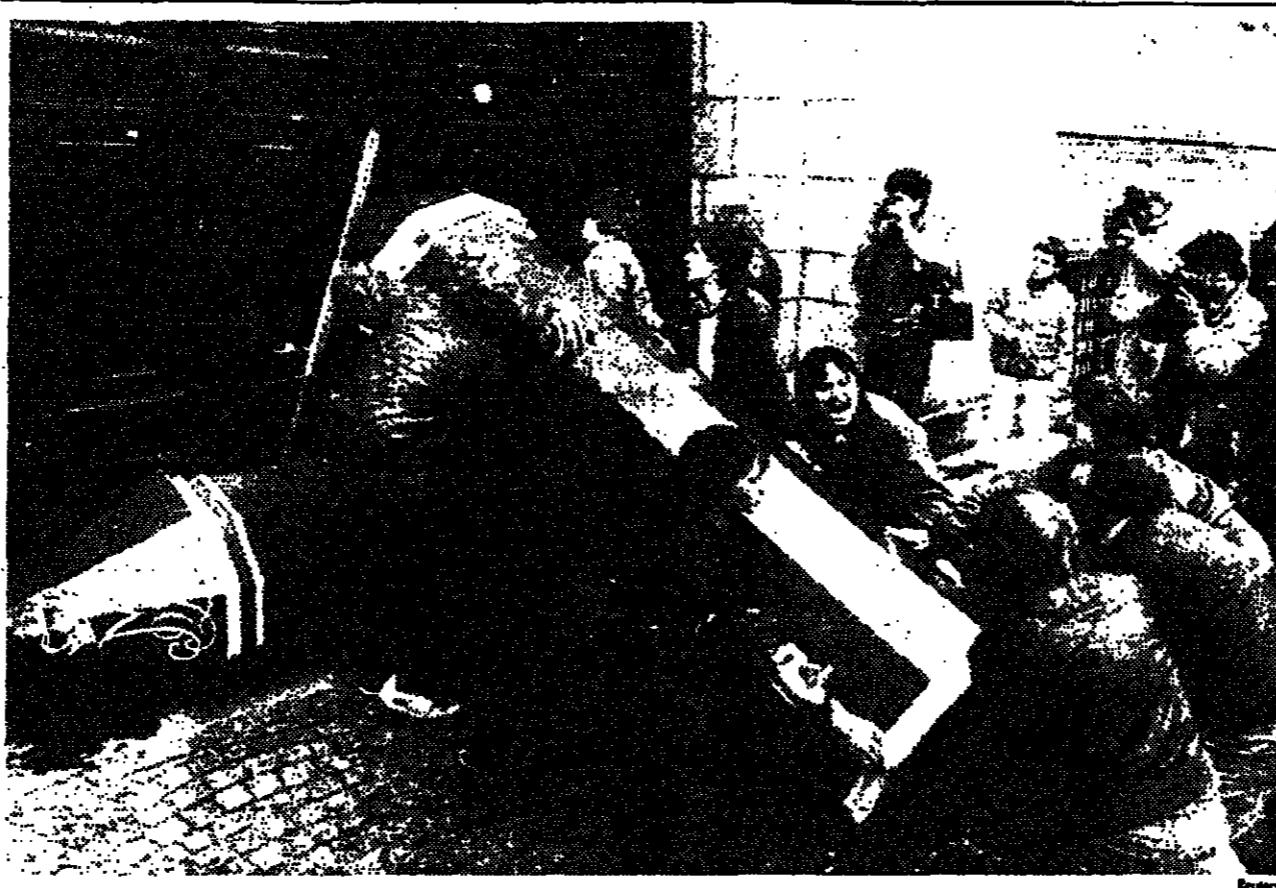
Moreover, he said, black policemen used to be stationed away from their tribal areas, but that policy has been changed because of logistic problems.

When the police opened fire in Langa, witnesses said, some of the black policemen were speaking Zulu in an area dominated by Xhosa speakers.

The two ethnic groups are sometimes hostile to one another, so, according to Helen Suzman, a white opposition legislator, "this kind of thing only exacerbates ethnic tensions."

Colonel Leon Mellett, a spokesman for the Ministry of Law and Order, which is supposed to control the police, said there was no shortage of recruits for the police, since the force is seen by some blacks as providing security and secure work.

That its loyalty is under strain is acknowledged by white policemen. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



Danes Continue to Defy Back-to-Work Order

Angry demonstrators in Copenhagen tried to break into the prime minister's department using sentry boxes as rammers. Wildcat strikes continued to disrupt the nation Tuesday.

Buses, mail and garbage collection were badly hit. Danish radio broadcast only recorded music. The strikes protest the government's imposed settlement of an eight-day conflict.

Chance of Failure Worst for 'Family Farmers' in U.S.

By Ward Sinclair
Washington Post Service

DES MOINES, Iowa — Here is Peter Brent's story of failure on the land. "I shouldn't have bought the farm. I wasn't a land speculator, and I feel I did a good job. But I've got nothing to show for 45 years except my good health, a good wife

and kids and the same 10-year-old boots with new soles."

Mr. Brent's story will be repeated many times this year as debt forces thousands of farmers out of business.

How did this situation come about?

Debt, after all, has been a way of life for farmers: They borrowed to buy land and to pay yearly operating and living costs. And if all went as hoped, crops were good enough to let the farmers pay off their notes and start again.

But today's problems are different from the historic up-and-down cycles of agriculture. They reflect deep changes that have taken place

I said I had to do more, I said I would get even the next year. But the hole kept getting deeper. Then land prices began to fall, and that was it.'

Such a rate has important implications for the future of family-operated farms, for patterns of land ownership, for concentration of power in agriculture, and for the stability of rural towns and businesses.

There appears to be no easy way out in the next several years for the farmer deepest in debt, even if there should be increased government aid, improved prices or dramatically lower interest rates.

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But today's problems are different from the historic up-and-down cycles of agriculture. They reflect deep changes that have taken place

over the last 20 years as U.S. farming became a mechanized giant seeking foreign markets to absorb its abundance.

Crude oil prices made paper millionaires of ordinary dirt farmers. Many farmers, encouraged by lenders and economists, took on the biggest mortgages they could to expand production.

The boom was good for everyone. Fertilizer and pesticide makers prospered. Implement makers prospered. Speculators made money as farmland prices jumped more than 10 percent a year. By the end of the decade, exports had climbed to \$40 billion.

In a sense, the U.S. farmer had become a cog in an international food-production machine. He took on debt to provide food to Russians and Japanese, to buy machines made by workers in Moline and Chicago, and to pay for chemicals made in Midland, Texas, and St. Louis. His borrowing brought profit to his banker.

Then the bubble burst. The Federal Reserve Board and the Reagan administration acted to slow inflation. Land and machinery values peaked in 1981, and then began a slide that has not stopped. As recession took hold and farm prices receded, the federal budget deficit kept interest rates high.

Farmers were faced with reductions in income and equity while the cost of servicing their debt remained high.

Now, 1983 has become a year of

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

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Government Supporters Hold Rally In Khartoum

The Associated Press

KHARTOUM, Sudan — The ruling Sudanese Socialist Union turned out thousands of supporters Tuesday to cheer for President Gaafar Nimeiri on the eve of a strike and demonstration planned by major professional unions to drive him from office.

Vice President Al-Rashid al-Taib Bakr read greetings to the crowd from President Nimeiri, currently on a trip to Washington where he met Monday with President Ronald Reagan. President Nimeiri's cable said, "The fact that these elements turned to violence proves ... their attempts have failed utterly."

The government blamed the fundamentalist Moslem Brotherhood, radical Arab Baathists and communists for three days of rioting last week that followed student-led demonstrations against recent increases in commodity prices.

On Tuesday, doctors in Omdurman and Khartoum North, which with Khartoum constitute the capital region, joined their Khartoum colleagues in refusing to work.

Striking doctors said only the Khartoum General Hospital emergency ward remained open "for the sake of the people."

Despite the arrests, and government threats of more, organizers said they still planned to expand the strike on Wednesday to involve lawyers, judges, university professors, engineers and other professionals. Their declared aim is the removal of President Nimeiri.

Reporters estimated about 3,000 people attended the pro-government rally in Khartoum's main Martyrs' Square. Soldiers joined police to keep the peace, but the rally passed without incident.

Removal of government subsidies that had held down food prices and devaluation of the Sudanese currency had been praised by U.S. officials who announced in Washington Monday that the U.S. government was releasing \$67 million dollars in 1984 aid money that had been withheld pending the economic measures.

The Reagan administration also said it was prepared to work with Sudan to free an additional \$114 million in assistance that had been frozen.



The Associated Press
President Gaafar Nimeiri of Sudan leaves White House Monday after a meeting with President Ronald Reagan.

Pretoria's Black Police: The Pressure Is Growing

(Continued from Page 1)

such as Major van Rooyen, who said he was not sure how loyal he would be under the same circumstances.

Mr. Baloyi, the Soweto constable, seemed also to acknowledge the problems — and some of the reasons the officers are not popular among blacks. "If students throw stones, we are told to hit them hard and arrest them," he said in an interview. "And that's what we do."

"I know that some people don't like us in Soweto," he said. "But we don't care."

"We are told that we must be hard on them," he said. "My seniors tell me black people want to take over the country and run it like a Communist country where we are all going to starve. We are also shown films of people starving in Africa and we are told that if we

don't stop the children from their nonsense we will all starve."

■ Black Baby Is Killed

A year-old black baby was burned to death when protesters tossed a gasoline bomb that ignited a house and nearby shacks in Veenplas township near Uitenhage,

The Associated Press quoted the police as saying Tuesday.

Violence flared in at least seven townships in the eastern Cape Province, the police said.

At an inquiry into the March 21 police shootings in Langa township, Sergeant Gerhard Stunke testified that protesters had thrown "many stones" at two armored vehicles before a patrol began firing.

His report contradicted the testimony Monday of the commanding officer, Lieutenant John William Fouche, who said that just one stone had been thrown before he ordered the men to fire.

He reiterated his contention, voiced at a news conference March 21, that rival factions in the South African black community were in part responsible for recent violence.

"Nothing can be solved by violence," he said. "And that isn't the answer. But remember, the violence is not just alone stemming from a government put-down of demonstrators."

He added: "You have, in the black community there, you've got racial factors, and the violence is sometimes between them, fighting each other. And we've seen evidence of that, and we've seen murders and some of the 40 deaths have been created in among people without the government participating."

President Reagan added, "We think apartheid is the main problem that must be resolved, and we're going to continue doing all that we can to encourage the government in its course."

In many cities outside France, dog owners are required to clean up after their animals on public sidewalks. Paris has taken another route.

Every morning, 80 helmeted men clad in bright green jump suits scour the streets of the city on motorcycles equipped with mechanical brushes. With orange lights flashing, the cyclists go about sweeping and spraying. They cover more than 1,000 miles of pavement every day, about a third of the city.

Besides pollution, the anti-dog forces cite other evidence to prove that the dog is more pest than pet.

"If they ban dogs in gardens to

day, tomorrow they might ban them in big cities. The day after tomorrow, who knows? It could be canine genocide."

There is also, however, a vocal minority intent on ridding the city of at least some of its dogs. Fabien Gruber, 39, a journalist and unofficial spokesman for this movement, said:

"I like dogs in the absolute sense, but I don't like seeing them in cities. They're not well adapted to city life. They crap everywhere, and destroy the sanctity of the city. The dog has a need for space to run and express itself. It's an insufferable perversion to keep them pent up and to take them out only for a toilet fix."

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Of Pollution and the Pampered Paris Dog

(Continued from Page 1)

Paris publishing house, wrote a book and changed his political affiliation to protest the Socialist government's decision in 1984 to ban dogs from the Tuilleries gardens next to the Louvre museum.

"For 25 years, I walked with my dog in those gardens," Mr. Bremer said in an interview, while petting Falco, his griffon. "And then the Socialists came along and kicked them out. Well, that did it for me. No more Socialists."

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PERSONALITIES PLUS
MARY BLUME
IN THE WEEKEND SECTION
OF FRIDAY'S IHT

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"We believe," he said, "that successfully integrating these improvements could permit 600-passenger transport aircraft with speeds up to Mach 3.2 over ranges of 5,500 miles [8,800 kilometers] with over three times the fuel efficiency of current supersonic aircraft."

The remark provoked criticism in the American Jewish community that Mr. Reagan seemed to be suggesting that the massacre of the Jews be forgotten.

Mach 3.2 comes to more than 2,100 miles an hour at cruising altitude. The Concorde, the supersonic British-French airliner, has a speed

this year. Thyssen steel is again expecting a positive result for 1984/85.

In the specialty steel division, all production plants are at present working with normal capacity utilization or even better. So far, sales have risen by 8%. Significant increases in the prices of purchased alloying metals, quoted in dollars, are having to be absorbed. All in all, Thyssen's specialty steel division is again expecting a positive result for 1984/85.

The capital goods and manufactured products division increased its sales by a total of 7% during the first half of the current fiscal year. At Thyssen Industrie, incoming orders increased strongly. This and the product mix changes of the past few years are improving the company's profitability. Thyssen Industrie is expect-

Reagan Warns Foreign States Against Sponsoring Terrorism

By Herbert H. Denton
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has asserted that the United States would "go to the source" if foreign governments were found to be sponsors of terrorism.

There is increasing evidence that some terrorists in the world are actually emissaries of sovereign governments," President Reagan said in an interview Monday. "And if that's the case and it can be

established, then that business of trying to find and track down in all the world a few terrorist individuals for some crime — no, go to the source, the government that supports them."

President Reagan did not specify what action the United States might take in such a case.

Mr. Reagan refused to confirm a report in The Sunday Times in London that the White House had threatened military retaliation against Iran if any of the

Americans kidnapped by pro-Iranian groups in Lebanon were put on trial or executed.

The message reportedly was conveyed by the Swiss diplomatic mission in Tehran.

The Sunday Times article, quoting unnamed Western intelligence sources, said the message had not specified what action might be taken but that U.S. intelligence officials had been asked to recommend suitable Iranian targets.

Among the possible targets, according to the newspaper, were Iran's main oil export terminal at Kharq Island in the Gulf, its emergency oil export terminal at the Sama Islands closer to the mouth of the Gulf and its main commercial ports, Bushehr and Bandar Khorram.

President Reagan, when asked about the report, said: "I don't think I should discuss anything of this kind."

Last week, Robert C. MacFarlane, the president's national security adviser, specifically linked terrorists "responsive to Iranian guidance" to attacks on U.S. citizens, property and interests. He advocated a proportional military response against military targets in states that direct terrorist actions against the United States.

President Reagan reiterated his view that it would not be right to commemorate the massacre during his trip to West Germany because most West Germans "were either small children or were not born yet" at the time it occurred.

On tax reform, Mr. Reagan is yet to submit a detailed proposal to Congress. But he said he envisions one that would have lower rates for corporations and businesses but would raise "generally more money from the corporate sector, but by way of broadening the base."

He said there would be "an end to some loopholes that probably were never intended to allow large profit-making corporations to escape tax, totally tax-free for years on end."

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voiced at a news conference March 21, that rival factions in the South African black community were in part responsible for recent violence.

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President Reagan added, "We think apartheid is the main problem that must be resolved, and we're going to continue doing all that we can to encourage the government in its course."

The president was also asked about another remark from that news conference regarding his decision not to visit a Nazi concentration camp site in West Germany in May because an "unnecessary" feeling of guilt has been imposed on today's German population.

The remark provoked criticism in the American Jewish community that Mr. Reagan seemed to be suggesting that the massacre of the Jews be forgotten.

Mach 3.2 comes to more than 2,100 miles an hour at cruising altitude. The Concorde, the supersonic British-French airliner, has a speed

of about 1,350 miles an hour and carries 100 passengers.

A range of 5,500 miles would allow it to reach Tokyo, which is 5,433 miles from Los Angeles.

The 16-member committee of experts was created in November 1982 by a presidential commission on aeronautical research and technology.

Nine members are executives of the aerospace industry, and the chairman, John E. Steiner, is a vice president of the Boeing Co. who was the chief designer of the Boeing 727 airliner. Five members are high-level government officials.

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AMERICAN TOPICS



UPROOTED — The Fairmount Hotel in San Antonio, Texas, was put on wheels last week for a move toward a new site in the city. The project will cost about \$1 million.

doctors' and corporations' feet to the fire."

Acid Rain Debate May Move Westward

Legislation on acid rain died last spring when Congress split along regional lines — the Northeast, with its sensitive lakes, versus the Middle West, with its coal-burning power plants. This year's debate promises to be different. The New York Times reports: Recent studies have shown the Rocky Mountains to be threatened with the same devastation that has possessed Appalachian Mountain ecosystems.

Acid rain, which has been blamed for the disappearance of fish and the destruction of some plant life, arises from oxides of sulphur and nitrogen emitted by factories, power plants and automobiles. Copper smelters are the source of two-thirds of the sulphur oxides in the West, and the pollution could worsen. Dozens of new power plants and synthetic fuel plants are being planned.

Short Takes

The number of condors in the wild has dropped to 11 this year from 15 last year. There are 16 condors in captivity; the hope is that eventually there will be enough to repopulate the California canyons.

Potheads, like robins, are a harbinger of spring. The Wash-

ington-based Road Information Program says winter freezes and thaws dug 55,960,970 of them throughout the country, or 29 for every mile of pavement.

Hyping Sin for Profit: A Mark Twain Letter

"Huckleberry Finn" was controversial even in Mark Twain's lifetime, as Michael Patrick Hearn, author of "The Annotated Huckleberry Finn," notes in a letter to The New York Times. He says that when the Omaha Public Library banned Twain's book in 1902, the author wrote The Omaha World Herald to say:

"I am fearfully afraid that this noise is doing much harm. It has started a number of hitherto spotless people to reading 'Huck Finn' out of natural human curiosity to learn what this is all about — people who had not heard of him before; people whose morals will go to wreck and ruin now."

The publishers are glad, but it makes me want to borrow a handkerchief and cry. I should be sorry to think it was the publishers themselves that got up this entire little flutter to enable them to unload a book that was taking too much room in their cellars, but you never can tell what a publisher will do. I have been one myself."

— Compiled by ARTHUR HIGBEE

Panel Votes Fewer MXs Than Sought By Reagan

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A Senate Armed Services subcommittee has voted to approve production of another 21 MX missiles next year, rejecting President Ronald Reagan's request for 48, according to congressional sources.

The vote Monday night by the Republican-controlled subcommittee on strategic and theater nuclear forces was the first assault on the president's missile-building program after his series of victories in Congress during the last two weeks.

Voting 7-4 in a closed session, the subcommittee turned back a proposal by Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, to cut the program more deeply in the 1986 fiscal year, producing only 12 intercontinental missiles and slashing the planned size of the MX missile force to 40 from 100.

Congress has already approved production of 42 missiles, including 21 to be produced this year; they were freed last week in a narrow series of votes.

The sources said that the Senate subcommittee resisted proposals to make major cuts in the president's missile defense research program, the strategic defense initiative popularly known as "star wars."

The panel voted to cut the Pentagon's \$3.7-billion request for the program by between \$150 million and \$750 million, depending on the ultimate size of the military budget.

The full Armed Services Committee was scheduled to begin work Tuesday on the 1986 military spending bill.

The Armed Services subcommittee, in an unorthodox exercise, has been drafting three versions of a military budget.

One would allow no increases over the current budget except to adjust for inflation, which is the level favored by the Senate Budget Committee.

The others would allow 3 percent or 4 percent in addition.

The subcommittee's MX vote, however, applied to all three versions of its bill.

In all, the administration proposes to build 223 MX missiles, putting 100 in old Minuteman sites in the West and using the rest for testing and spares.

Today he helps make ends meet by consulting other farmers and working two newspaper routes in the Des Moines suburbs.

After working for years as a hired hand and then farming on rented land, Mr. Brent bought 320 acres (129 hectares) in 1979, paying \$830 an acre with 8.5 percent interest on his loan — a good rate at the time. He raised cattle and soybeans.

"Even though my wife was working and paying some of our expenses, the farm couldn't pay for itself," Mr. Brent, 47, said. "In 1980 I did my cash-flow projection on cattle and soybeans, using all the expert data I could find. I actually produced more pounds of beef and more beans than I projected. But the price was enormous. I projected \$70 cattle and it didn't come in that way."

"I lost over \$20,000 that year, and I was \$20,000 short on my payments. You roll your notes over in this situation and now you're paying interest on the interest," he said.

Major social changes will result from farmer's debt problems, most experts agree.

William G. Lester, who was assistant secretary of agriculture for economics during President Ronald Reagan's first term, said: "On the family level, on the community level, the consequences will be severe in some instances. Assets are being depreciated" as inflationary expectations fall.

None of which comes as news to Pete Brent. He lost his Iowa grain and cattle farm in 1983 because his debt was more than the farm could

ear.

"And then the interest rates went up. With the inflation mentality, I said I had to do more, I said I would get even the next year. But the hole kept getting deeper. Then land prices began to fall, and that was it."

Mr. Brent reached a point at which the ratio of his assets to his debts was no longer high enough to keep him in business.

Mr. Melichar of the Federal Reserve said that sooner or later, things had to change. Land values, dropping from their unrealistic peak in 1981, had to reflect their value as a means of agricultural production.

Now, according to Mr. Melichar, "the right thing is happening from the point of view of economists, but there is human suffering. A chef sets up in business and fails, he becomes a chef again. A chef fails, he doesn't go out and kill himself. Farming somehow is different, I'm sorry to say."

Thursday: Advances in biotechnology leave many farmers facing difficult choices.

In Reagan Bastion, a Liberal Step on Pay

By T.R. Reid
Washington Post Service

COLORADO SPRINGS — Can a conservative, heavily Republican nonunion city government find happiness with a bold new policy championed mainly by organized labor and feminists?

"You're darn right we're happy with comparable worth," says Robert Isaac, a loyal Reagan supporter who is mayor of this thriving city of 250,000 at the foot of Pike's Peak.

"Some of my Republican friends back in Washington have been pretty tough on this idea," says Mr. Isaac, immediate past president of the Republican Mayors' Conference. "But I tell them, if they'd try it, they'd like it."

Some government officials and business leaders in Washington have had harsh words for comparable worth — the idea that women working in jobs traditionally filled by women should get the same pay as men in different jobs that require comparable skill and responsibility.

A former White House economic adviser, William A. Niskanen Jr., has called comparable worth "a truly crazy proposal."

Clarence M. Pendleton Jr., head of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, said the concept was "the looniest idea since Looney Tunes."

"Yeah, I heard that," Mr. Isaac said with a shake of the head. "We wouldn't call it loony here in Colorado Springs."

"But what we had before, where a secretary is doing a job that's just as hard and just as important as a truck mechanic, and she's getting paid \$300 less — now, that was loony."

The liberal notion of comparable worth hit this conservative city four years ago. Thirty-six City Hall secretaries, all women, went before the City Council to complain that city auto mechanics, all men, were scheduled to get a higher raise than they were.

"I was sitting at that meeting and boom — there was the issue," said Richard Zickefoose, the city's personnel director. "We didn't expect it to come up, but all of a sudden we were faced with comparable worth."

Mr. Zickefoose knew that the federal Equal Pay Act required equal pay for the same work, regardless of the worker's sex. But the law does not apply to workers doing different jobs, comparable or not.

As the second-largest employer in town after the federal government, which has military installations here, the city government was under minimal competitive pressure to take on the problem, and there was no public employee union to force the issue.

The proposal would have penalized government employees and others who have "authorized access" to classified information for deliberately disclosing secrets that "reasonably could be expected to damage the national security" to anyone not authorized to receive the information.

the city had no choice but to set up a comparable-worth pay scale.

"It was fundamentally a moral issue," Mr. Zickefoose said. "Sure, supply and demand would have provided us a clerical force at the lower salaries. But that market fact was a result of years of discrimination against women workers. We felt we had no right to take advantage of it."

That settled, Colorado Springs faced the problem that many critics of comparable worth consider to be insoluble: figuring out which jobs done mainly by women are comparable to different jobs done mainly by men.

"The question is, is a secretary's job the same as a tire repairman?"

Mr. Zickefoose said. "Is a payroll clerk comparable to a tire trimmer? And, sure, that's a tough question."

Colorado Springs drew its answers from the Hay Guide-Chart Profile, devised by Hay & Associates, a Philadelphia consulting firm. It assigns points to each job in four areas: the knowledge and skills required to do the job, the ingenuity required, the degree of supervision required and working conditions.

This scale gave, for example, 208 points each to the jobs performed by a secretarial supervisor and a probation counselor. In 1980, however, the probation job, traditionally filled by men, paid \$1,709 a month, while the supervisor, a woman, received \$1,389, or 23 percent less.

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But the move has earned the government the enmity of the local Chamber of Commerce and of many businesses. They say the city adopted a liberal principle, flouted the free market and raised the pay scale for clerical workers to astronomical levels.

Mayor Isaac, a real estate lawyer in private life, said the Chamber of Commerce should stop carping.

"We did something fair and just, and in return we got ourselves great employee morale, lower turnover and higher productivity," Mayor Isaac said. "Isn't that what the private sector's always looking for?"

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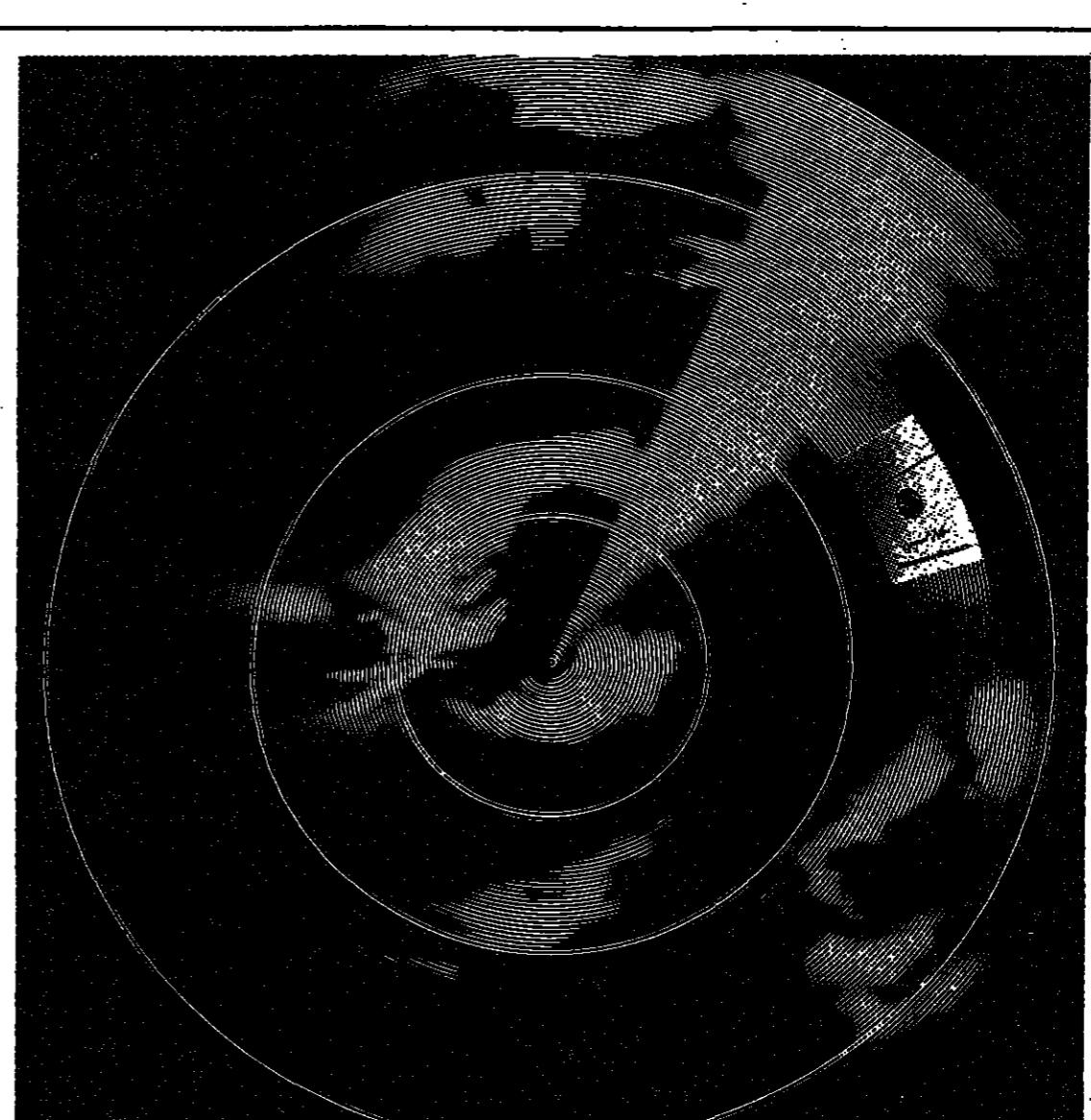
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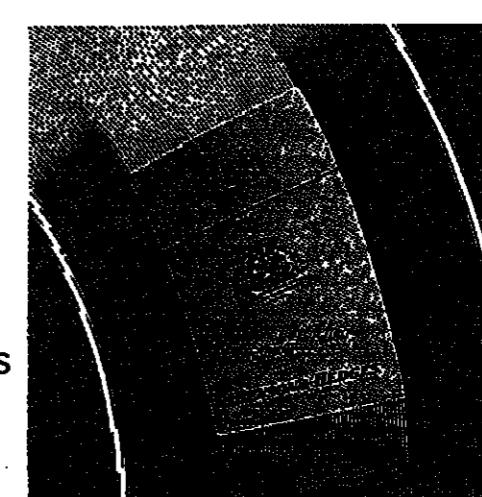


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CANNES, 19, La Croisette



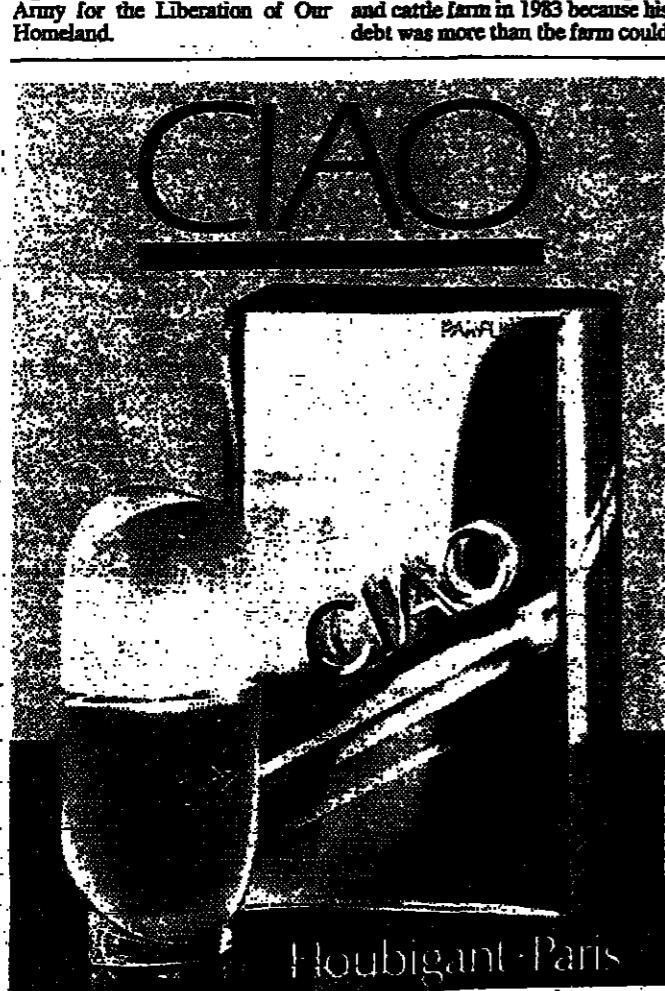
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Duarte Party Triumphs in Salvador Vote

By Michael Geler
and Robert J. McCartney
Washington Post Service

SAN SALVADOR — The Christian Democratic Party of President José Napoleón Duarte won an overwhelming victory in elections Sunday, removing conservative rivals from control of the National Constituent Assembly and of a majority of the country's town halls, according to unofficial but reliable totals.

The assembly and the town halls had been the main political power base for the Salvadoran right, but the returns from 80 percent of polling places showed a stunning reversal. The centrist Christian Demo-

cats and a small allied party increased their number of seats from 26 to 34 in the 60-seat assembly, while the conservative parties went from 34 to 26, the results indicated Monday.

In addition, the Christian Democrats apparently won about 70 percent of the 262 mayoralities up from about a third previously. The tallies were compiled by the Christian Democrats on the basis of official results from individual polling places.

The campaign manager of a major conservative party conceded that it had received a "drastically" reduced vote.

The vote was widely viewed as a turning point in Salvadoran politics and in the government's U.S.-backed war against left-wing guerrillas. During his first nine months in office, Mr. Duarte repeatedly was thwarted by the conservative majority in the assembly.

Although voter turnout was low compared to last year's presidential election, the manner in which the election was carried out was seen as reflecting a consolidation of the democratic process here.

Observations of the voting indicated that all parties cooperated in monitoring polling sites across the country and that the armed forces remained neutral. This fourth election in three years was by far the

most peaceful, with the army out in force.

One big question was what course the conservatives' extremist factions will now take: whether they will remain within the democratic process or resort again to the large-scale political violence of three or four years ago. Another question was whether Mr. Duarte's added political strength would enable him to achieve progress in the peace talks that he launched last October with the leftist insurgents.

Mr. Duarte addressed both of these questions in an interview with a small group of U.S. reporters Sunday night. He offered to grant government posts to conservative political parties if they endorsed his goals, and other Christian Democratic leaders indicated that Mr. Duarte would move cautiously in such areas as strengthening his land reform, which the conservatives have opposed.

"I will offer my hand to help them," Mr. Duarte said of the conservatives. "I will invite them to sit down, and talk to them."

The president said he thought that his opening of the dialogue with the guerrillas was the "decisive" factor in winning the election. "The people received the message. The people want peace," Mr. Duarte said.

Mr. Duarte drew attention to the

contrasts between the country now and at the time of the 1982 legislative elections — when the guerrillas were much stronger, and when rightist vigilante groups and extremist elements in the armed forces were murdering hundreds of persons each month.

"You've been in these elections, and you've seen the difference," Mr. Duarte said. "This is because the armed forces were really there, helping the democratic process. They deserve a recognition of that."

The first official results were not expected until Tuesday, a Central Elections Council official said. But the Christian Democrats compiled returns on the basis of telephone reports to their party headquarters from poll watchers who monitored the drawing up of the official tallies at polling sites. The party did the same last year, and its results proved to be accurate.

The party's returns also tallied almost exactly with results of an exit poll conducted by a U.S.-based, Spanish-language television network Sunday. Luis Lagos, campaign manager for the conservative National Conciliation Party or PCN, did not dispute the Christian Democrats' returns. The other major conservative party, the Nationalist Republican Alliance or Arena, declined to comment.



President José Napoleón Duarte studying computerized results of El Salvador elections.

The Christian Democrats' returns showed their party taking 54 percent of the popular vote nationwide, compared to 37 percent for the conservative coalition that includes the PCN and Arena. Smaller parties picked up the remaining votes.

The conservatives' main losses were suffered by the PCN, whose share of the vote dropped from 19 percent last year to an apparent 8 percent Sunday. Arena, led by Roberto D'Aubuisson, maintained its share of the vote at 29 percent. Under terms of the coalition, however, the two conservative parties

will divide assembly seats almost equally.

Among reasons cited by political observers for the conservatives' defeat was a well-organized grassroots campaign by the Christian Democrats in the countryside, where they historically have been weak.

50 Deputies Are Charged In Honduras Court Crisis

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — As a constitutional crisis continued in Honduras, a criminal court judge charged 50 members of the National Assembly with the criminal offense of "altering the constitution" by voting to dismiss five justices of the Supreme Court and naming five new justices in their place.

Judge Marco Antonio Lanza also asked the assembly Monday to strip the 50 deputies of their legal immunity from criminal prosecution so that police could arrest them. That is unlikely to happen, however, because the 50 form a majority among the 82 members of the unicameral legislature.

"We would fight until they kill or imprison every last one of us," said Nicolas Cruz Torres, a leader of the opposition National Party and one of 10 deputies named in the indictment. "There would be a lot of violence."

"We would not be able to control our supporters if they deny us the legal right to express our opinions." Judge Lanza's action was the latest development in a conflict between the assembly majority and President Roberto Suazo Córdova over who shall sit on the Supreme Court.

Behind the crisis is a fight about who will be the governing Liberal Party's candidate in November's presidential elections. Mr. Suazo, who cannot succeed himself as president, has named a preferred successor, while the assembly leader, Efraín Bu Giron, wants the nomination for himself.

The Supreme Court is involved in the dispute because the chief justice is one of the five members of the Electoral Tribunal, which is charged with settling disagreements over the delegate lists to the nominating conventions that are scheduled to meet this month.

The crisis began last week when the assembly voted to remove five Supreme Court justices loyal to Mr. Suazo. The assembly accused the five justices of corruption.

Mr. Suazo realized by declaring the assembly action illegal and imprisoning Ramón Valdáres Soto, who had been named as the new chief justice, on charges of treason.

After a weekend halt, the assembly refused to withdraw the changes it ordered on the Supreme Court.

The armed forces, seen by both sides as the potential arbiter in the conflict, pledged to remain neutral. (LAT, NYT, Reuters)

Taiwan, Nicaragua: Unusual Couple

Relations Survive Differences in Politics and Allies

By Jim Mann

Los Angeles Times Service

TAIPEI — Taiwan and Nicaragua may qualify as one of the oddest couples in the community of nations.

The Taiwan-based Nationalist Chinese, who are exiles from the mainland because of the Chinese Communist victory 35 years ago, are fervent capitalists and dependent on close, if unofficial, ties to the United States. The Sandinists in Nicaragua are Marxists and hardly fond of Washington.

Despite such deep differences, Nicaragua's leftist government continues to recognize Taiwan, rather than the Communist administration in Beijing, as the legitimate government of China. And Taiwan is carefully keeping up its diplomatic ties, trade and loan agreements with Nicaragua.

"Our presence there prevents the Communist Chinese from getting in," Chang Ching-yu, director of Taiwan's government information office, said recently. "Otherwise, you would have a much greater Marxist influence inside Nicaragua."

Its relations with the Sandinists illustrate the complexities and anomalies in Taiwan's foreign policy as it seeks to preserve its continuing claim as the legitimate government of all China.

Only 26 countries have diplomatic relations with Taiwan, the largest being South Korea, Saudi Arabia and South Africa. The United States severed official relations in 1979 in favor of beginning relations with Beijing.

Taiwanese officials and some foreign analysts say that Taipei also has substantive, though unoffi-

cial, relations with about 50 other nations and that these ties have improved in recent years.

Through nongovernmental agencies such as the American Institute in Taiwan, many of the world's major countries maintain missions here to handle commerce and other matters with Taiwan, which now ranks 13th in international trade.

Still, these ties are unofficial. Taiwan is going to great lengths to keep up all the formal diplomatic ties it has.

"It is our policy to maintain relations with all non-Communist countries," said Mr. Chang, the information official.

Taiwan has also been courting small island-countries in the Caribbean and the South Pacific in its struggle for international recognition. In the last three years, Taipei has established ties with St. Lucia, St. Christopher and Nevis, and Dominica — all in the Caribbean.

Taiwan's most intense efforts to preserve diplomatic recognition have been in Central America, the one region of the world where it has successfully maintained a solid core of diplomatic support. Not only Nicaragua, but El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica and Panama recognize the government in Taipei as the government of all China.

Officials of mainland China and Nicaragua reportedly talked last year about improving their relations, but no change resulted from the meeting.

A U.S. State Department official expressed the view that the relationship between the Chinese Nationalists and Nicaragua "is an anomaly, and it won't last forever."

Jeannine Deckers, 52, The 'Singing Nun,' Dies

United Press International

WAVRE, Belgium — Jeannine Deckers, 52, the "Singing Nun" who won fame 20 years ago with the song "Dominique," has been found dead along with a woman friend from an overdose of sleeping pills, a spokesman for the state attorney's office said Tuesday.

He was such a hit that in 1941 Mr. Peary was given his own show, "The Great Gildersleeve."

The show continued until 1958, although Mr. Peary left the program in 1950. He was replaced by Willard Waterman, an actor who sounded almost exactly like him.

Other Deaths: Michel Caloret, 72, the French abstract artist who painted the murals at the New School of Social Research in New York symbolizing French-American friendship, March 22 near Paris.

Al Severson, 80, a former Villanova University basketball coach who took four teams to NCAA tournaments, died Saturday.

Mr. Peary, a Portuguese immigrant born Harold José Pereira de Faria, retired four years ago after more than six decades in show business. He was known for his catch-phrase, "You're a hard man, McGee!" a catch-phrase, died Saturday.

Gregorio Selván, 84, the Russian-born painter best known for his surrealistic still lifes and portraits, died Monday in Rome.

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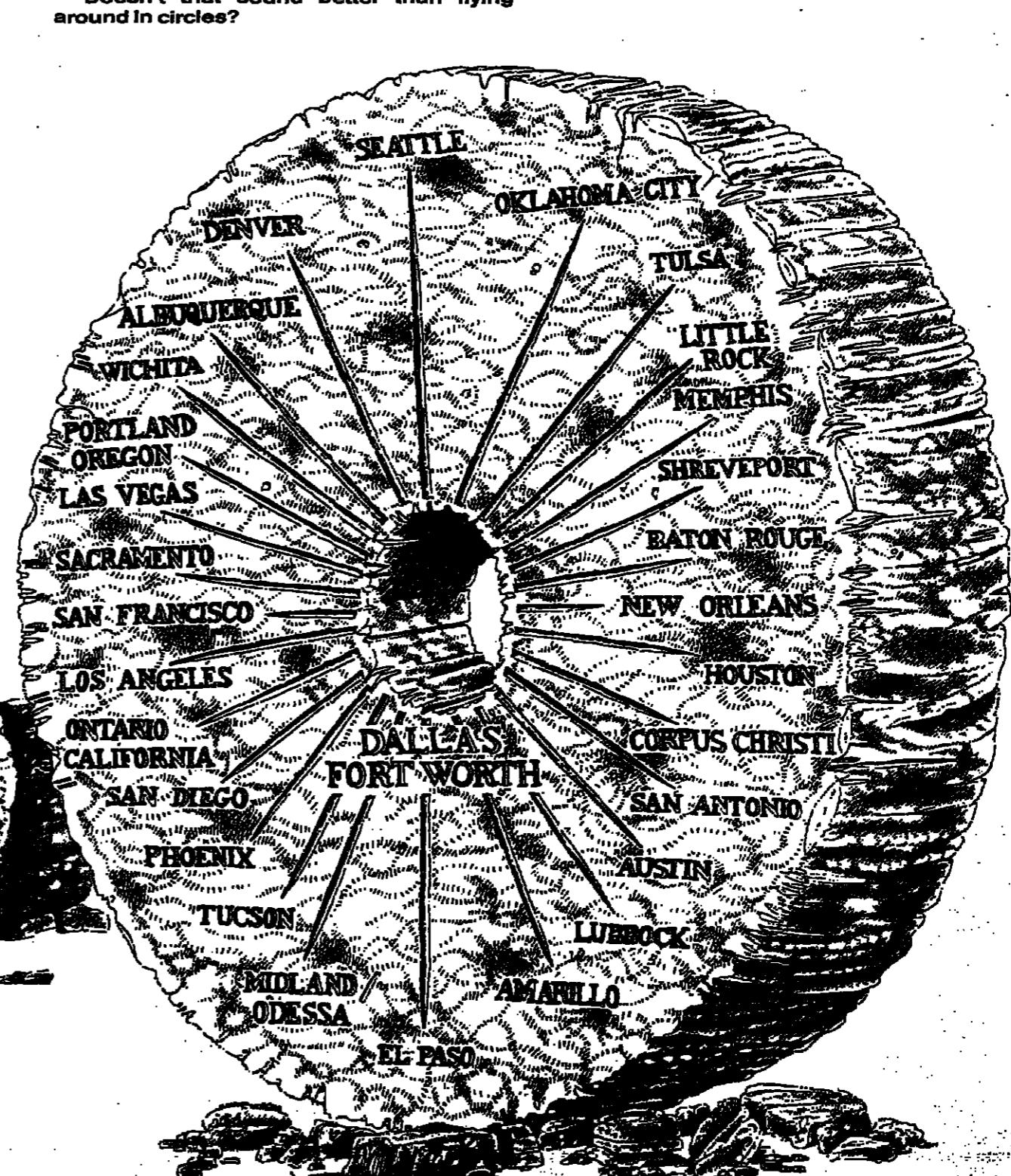
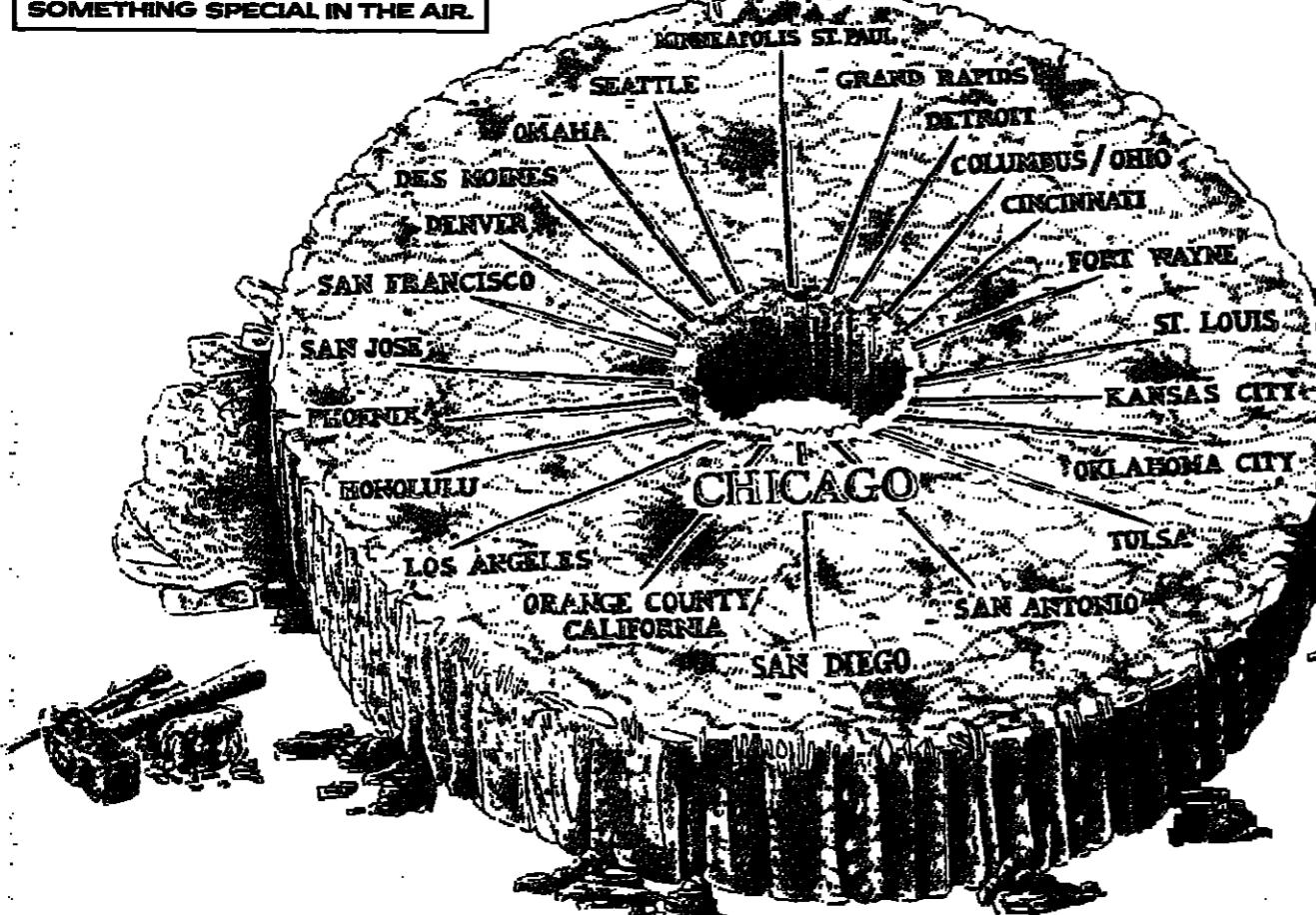
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Deaths

On October 12, 1984, a Bulgarian aircraft crashed in the Black Sea, killing all 59 passengers and crew. The cause of the accident is still unknown.

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Bulgarian Bid To Assimilate Turks Said to Cause Deaths

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A Bulgarian government program aimed at obliterating the special identity of the Turkish minority has led to reports of numerous deaths among the population, State Department officials say. Bulgarian security agents are also reported to have been killed.

The assistant secretary of state for human rights, Elliott Abrams, on Monday called it a "gumpoint program." The public statement was the first by the U.S. government, although the United States has brought up the matter privately with Bulgarian officials. Bulgaria has denied the allegations.

Mr. Abrams' statement came as the Turkish prime minister, Turgut Ozal, arrived here Monday on an official visit.

Reports of the Bulgarian campaign have prompted large street demonstrations among Turks in Istanbul and have brought at least two official protests to Bulgaria from the Turkish government.

"We have reason to believe that several hundred members of the Turkish minority have been killed and more wounded," a State Department official said. "We also have reports that some security personnel have been killed and wounded, but we don't have specific numbers."

The official said the campaign began last year and reached a peak this year.

Mr. Abrams said in his statement, "The government of Bulgaria appears determined to denationalize ethnic and cultural distinctions" of its one million ethnic Bulgarians.

He said that Bulgarian police and military have sought to coerce members of the Turkish minority to give up their Turkish names and to adopt Slavic names.

In some cases, troops supported by tanks have surrounded entire villages, transporting the inhabitants to central administrative centers for renaming. There are also reliable reports that some resisters have been summarily shot," Mr. Abrams said.

He also said that all Bulgarians supported "Turkish-language radio broadcasts have ceased and that Turkish-language newspapers are no longer published."

The Bulgarian Embassy, in written comments, rejected reports of forced changes of names by "so-called Bulgarian Turks," calling the accounts "fabricated and untrue."

A statement issued in Sofia said that every citizen has the right to choose or change a name under Bulgarian law and that a "voluntary change of names" does not jeopardize a person's rights.

A Turkish Foreign Ministry spokesman, Yilmaz Erbil, said last week that Bulgaria had rejected both of Turkey's diplomatic notes about the treatment of Bulgarian Turks.

Mr. Erbil said his government's protest had been motivated by humanitarian concerns and had "nothing to do with intervening in another country's internal affairs."

He added: "These people, while they are Bulgarians, have the same blood as Turks. They are our kinmen."

Some reports circulating in Moscow, which could not be confirmed, indicated that at least 40 Bulgarian soldiers had been killed in recent clashes with members of the Turkish minority. According to one report, two Bulgarian Politburo members had been called to Moscow to discuss suppression of the Turks.

State Department officials said the United States had raised the fate of the Turkish minority with Bulgaria several times, without success.

The government of Bulgaria considers this denationalization campaign to be strictly an internal matter," Mr. Abrams said. "We cannot agree. Bulgaria's actions constitute a violation of the basic human rights of the Turkish minority."

Mr. Abrams said the administration would continue to discuss the matter with Bulgaria, and would seek to focus international attention on it.



Fernando Morán

Spain's EC Pact: Erasing a Historic Barrier

By Stanley Meisler
Los Angeles Times Service

RONCESVALLES, Spain — Here in a famous pass through the Pyrenees, it is easy to understand why Spaniards are treating their impending entry into the European Community as a momentous step in their history.

A kind of euphoria has raced through the political life of Spain since the end of last week, when the agreement on the entry of Spain and Portugal was announced.

In Madrid, King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sofia honored Foreign Minister Fernando Morán and his negotiating team with a reception at their palace. Juan Carlos spoke movingly of the emotion I feel both as a Spaniard and as a king.

Mr. Morán, a professor who

likes to sit in the corner of an old Madrid cafe and read his newspaper, has often been the butt of political jokes in Spain. But this week, Cambio 16, Spain's leading newsmagazine, celebrated him. While the cover drawing depicted him as a Don Quixote, the headline proclaimed: "The conqueror of Europe: Morán vowed them."

ABC, an influential newspaper

with rightist leanings, headlined its main editorial "A historic day." El

Pais, an influential newspaper on the left, headlined its main editorial "Hallelujah for Europe."

ABC said the entry ranked with such events in 20th century Spanish history as the Civil War and restoration of democracy. El País

said last long, Spaniards can feel themselves part of Europe.

Here in Roncesvalles, the reality of the Pyrenees etches the separation between Spain and the rest of Europe. An old European joke has it that "Europe ends at the Pyrenees."

They tried to retreat through the pass at Roncesvalles.

Ironically, these retreating troops were not killed by the Arabs but by Basques, who rolled rocks down on the French soldiers. The battle was glorified in the epic poem "Chanson de Roland," or Song of Roland.

For Europeans, the pass at Roncesvalles is its breathtaking, jagged beauty, was for centuries a forbidding means of entry into Spain.

Even the millions of Christian pilgrims who crossed through Roncesvalles in the Middle Ages on their pilgrimage to the holy Spanish city of Santiago de Compostela knew that danger and deprivation awaited them. A restored shrine and crypt, where dead pilgrims were buried centuries ago, still stands in the pass.

The history of separation was reinforced in the 20th century by 40 years of dictatorship under Franco. As the only Fascist dictator to survive World War II, Franco was the pariah of Europe, and Spain became more isolated than ever.

Many Spaniards feel that full entry into the EC, a first concrete step into Europe, will consecrate the democratic system that has taken hold in Spain in the nine years since Franco's death.

LATER In the 8th century, Charlemagne crossed the Pyrenees on a crusade to drive the Moors out of Spain. The crusade failed, and Charlemagne's lieutenant, Roland, and his troops were annihilated as

they crossed the pass at Roncesvalles.

They died in the Pyrenees, hanging around their necks since the early years of the Middle Ages.

Spain was ruled by Arab Moors in those days. The pass at Roncesvalles was used by Arabs trying to extend their power to the north and by European Christians trying to drive them back. In the 8th century, the Arabs, waging a jihad, crossed into southern France and captured Bordeaux. They stopped only after they were defeated in Poitiers in 732.

Later in the 8th century, Charlemagne crossed the Pyrenees on a crusade to drive the Moors out of Spain. The crusade failed, and Charlemagne's lieutenant, Roland, and his troops were annihilated as

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

An Excuse Not to Help

More trouble is brewing for international population programs in the U.S. Congress. This time it is sparked by concern about coercive practices reportedly used in China to promote one-child families. That is a serious concern, and one we share, but it should not be a pretext to deny wanted family planning help to millions of people in developing countries where coercion is not an issue at all.

The Reagan administration has already severely disrupted many family planning programs by refusing to award the \$17 million earmarked in this year's budget for the International Planned Parenthood Federation. The federation would not agree to stop performing abortion-related services requested by other countries. The funds were cut off despite the expressed disapproval of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, despite the fact that the IPPF, like all other U.S. grantees, is careful not to use U.S. money for any abortion-related activities, and despite the fact that the activities that the administration is punishing are perfectly legal under American law and the law of the foreign countries involved.

Citing accounts that the Chinese government is tolerating if not promoting infanticide and coerced abortions, the Reagan administration has also held up funds for UN population programs, part of which support certain programs — but not abortion — in China. Be-

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Plus Spain and Portugal

Forget about olives, wine, fruit and fish, those perennial staples of Europe's family quarrels. It will be a bigger, freer family next year when Spain and Portugal become the 11th and 12th members of the European Community. The good news is that more of Western Europe will be freely welded to common political values than at any time since Charlemagne. Assuming that the 12 national parliaments assent, the Community's territory will grow by a third and its population will jump from 280 million to 325 million. On paper that will make it the West's largest market.

But mainly on paper. The Common Market was founded in 1957 in the fervent hope that it would free Europe's brains and capital from the old inhibiting frontiers, but that has not happened. Tariffs have been cut but free trade is energetically thwarted by farm subsidies, state-promoted cartels and protectionist red tape. Transit delays alone, the borders that were to have disappeared, squander billions every year. Innovation is stifled by every nationality's "preferential" procurement policy.

The dream of genuine integration died long ago. At France's insistence in 1965, unanimity was required on issues of "vital interest" to any

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A New Hand for Duarte

The altogether admirable effect of Sunday's legislative and municipal elections in El Salvador was to put into place, in a country wracked by war and economic ruin, the full forms of democracy. From these elections two developments were worth hoping for. One was the strengthening of President José Napoleón Duarte's Christian Democrats. This happened. The party now clearly has its first legislative majority. The coalition led by Roberto d'Abuisson, a man linked to unspeakable political atrocities, lost its former edge.

The second development worth hoping for was a result that gave the Salvadoran right enough reason to stay engaged in the political process but not so much as to let it keep frustrating President Duarte's major initiatives. Something like this may have happened. How Mr. Duarte plays his new hand will tell.

In El Salvador the way is never clear, but certainly Mr. Duarte has a fresh opportunity to press the dialogue with the left that has been frozen since December. The recent success of daylong national truces called for child immu-

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

An Alternative to Nimeiri?

For years now Sudan has been sinking into chaos. The hopeful plateau of the mid-1970s has been left far behind. President Nimeiri, who came to power by a military coup in 1969, has never brought himself to establish anything like a genuine democracy or to share power with any other political leader enjoying genuine mass support. He has presided over an increasingly corrupt and inefficient administration, and his economic policies — often ill-conceived and invariably ill-executed — have combined with climatic disasters to produce

— The Times (London).

FROM OUR APRIL 3 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Senators Warm to Bath Debate
WASHINGTON — Senators using the new marble baths, Turkish, Russian or otherwise, must now be content with the attendance of a citizen of the United States unskilled in the art of removing aches or wrinkles. There are still two of this class of employees provided for at \$720 a year. The Senate has refused to pass an appropriation for a professional masseur. Senator Bristow moved to strike out the appropriation of bathroom attendants. "Why have a masseur? Why have a valet to look after our clothes and a manicure? Why not make the appointments complete?" asked Senator Scott in fine sarcasm. "This seems to be a man to take care of the bathers, not the room," put in Senator Sutherland. "I have never tried them. What little bathing I do I do at home."

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Misused Words, Muddled Minds and Flawed Policy

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — Now that the Reagan administration has embarked on a global war against "terrorism," it becomes increasingly important to know what the war is against.

But instead of getting more precise, definitions are getting sloppier. My own imprecision was brought forcefully to my attention by readers of a recent line in this space (March 20) in which I said that Shiite "terrorists" were killing Israeli occupiers of southern Lebanon. By phone and by mail I was reminded that unlike past PLO shelling of Israeli villages in Galilee, the Shites are attacking the soldiers of an illegal occupying force.

The Israelis, one day after letting it be known that they were speeding up their withdrawal, embarked on raids in four towns north of the occupation line, killing 23 people, two of them CBS newsmen, and at least some of them civilians. So it went. The fact that the Shiite forces are not in uniform, I was told, does not make them different from the French resistance *maquis* in World War II or the early militia of America's own revolution.

"The military activities among residents of south Lebanon against Israeli military forces correspond to classic tactics of guerrilla warfare against an occupation force in one's own country," said one reader, who went on: "Guerrilla tactics dictate that because of the superior firepower and numerical advantages held by the occupying army, military resistance must not take the form of a head-on confrontation." Another asked: "If the Shites were killing Soviets in Afghanistan, you would call them 'freedom fighters' — so why the

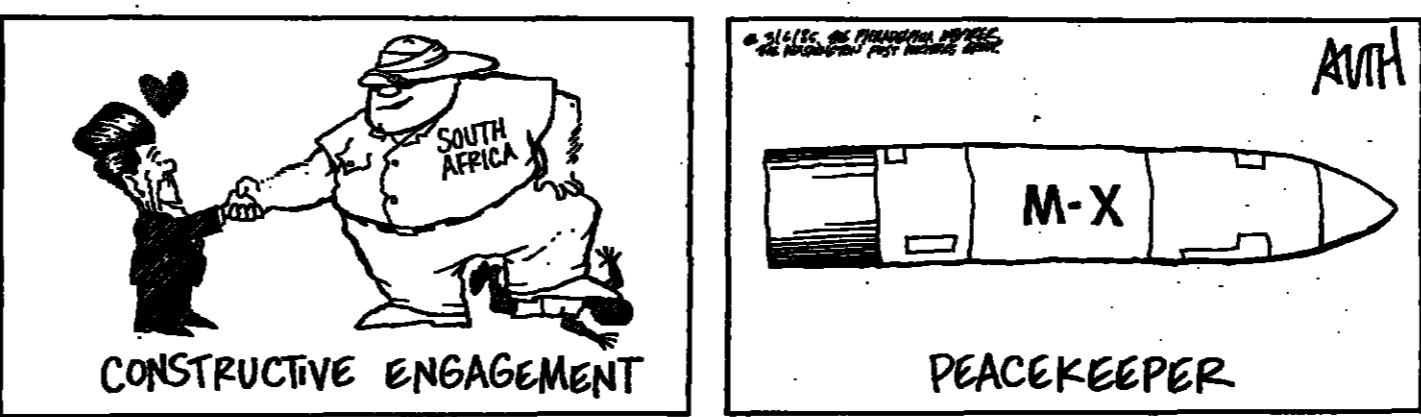
double standard where Israel is involved?" This was quite enough to encourage a search of definitions and case histories. Webster's starts out making it simple: "Terrorizing means 'to terrify': A speeding truck driver meets that test."

Webster went further: "The 'act of terrorizing' means 'use of force or threat to demoralize, intimidate and subjugate [and especially] such use as a political weapon or policy.' The battlefield New Jersey standing off the Lebanese coast, even before it began shelling the Chouf mountains, meets that test. So does the CIA's mining of Nicaraguan ports or its blowing up of Nicaraguan refineries.

How about support of counter-revolutionary forces engaged, according to a flood of reliable reports, in abductions of one sort or another involving civilians in the Nicaraguan countryside? Washington says the rebels are doing the same sort of things in El Salvador. It calls it "terrorism" in El Salvador, while the Nicaraguan "contras" are called "freedom fighters." And the reader is right, up to a point, in his Lebanon-American analogy. The techniques of resistance are the same: If "terrorism" fits one, it fits the other.

I am perfectly aware of the distinction between techniques and purposes, and of differences in intent to reckon with — "an important actor with a degree of political reality," in Mr. Kupperman's words. Thus, as well, do imprecision and double standards confound diplomacy as the safe way out of the Arab-Israeli impasse.

Washington Post Writers Group



Misleading Graphics Don't Serve a Fateful Debate

By Flora Lewis

LONDON — Now that "star wars" are household words, television has had to come to grips with the project. Naturally it set out to do what it does best: tell the story in pictures.

But there are no pictures of devices that do not exist, that are only a gleam in a scientist's eye. So, to make an extraordinarily abstract subject easy enough to grasp, well-brushed artists were summoned to produce animated graphics. There lies the rub.

These graphics are really cartoons. If the designs included a sassy duck and an ebullient mouse named Mickey, everybody would understand that they were fantasies. Is that understanding conveyed in blips and squirts of light packaged with pic-

tures of real people talking earnestly and real missiles being fired? There is a danger that the difficult issues and uncertainties involved in a terribly serious debate are being brushed aside, not due to bad intentions but due to good television technique.

The technique is already familiar in other contexts. It did show how spaceships orbit and approach other planets, something that was actually happening but could not be caught panoramically on film.

People are accustomed to video games, where the pull of a lever or the spin of a button produces the intended effect. They are used to diagrams that really represent what is virtual fact. An important matter of responsibility is involved here.

It is hard to fathom why Mr. Reagan is fired with such driving enthusiasm for an idea that cannot come to fruition until some time in the 21st century. Even if the scientific problems can be solved and the devices engineered, defenses could never be tested in hostile conditions. Like the rest of nuclear strategy, missile defense is a matter of abstract equations about what could happen, so as to offer some assurance that it will not.

Apparently Mr. Reagan has a vision that after hurling America in this direction now he will be remembered as the man who made it secure forever. Nothing could be less certain. The people who put the news on television are well aware of it. Still, they have not found a way to present the controversy so as to include the many doubts as vividly as the promises.

Scientists experienced in weapon design have imagined likely countermeasures against "star wars." Graphics could be based on their ideas as well, showing the vulnerabilities.

Strategists have begun to figure out ways that might be used to overwhelm or escape defenses. Their calculations on the possibility of a huge increase in offensive missiles, or a rapid-burn system that would complete the boost before a missile leaves the Earth's atmosphere and becomes more susceptible to attack, could be included in the animations.

Television needs to become more aware of the implications of its message, because of the hidden assumptions about reality on the screen. Perhaps the networks should take polls of the public's perceptions to find out to what extent people realize that the graphics represent only theories.

It is true that images are compelling. That imposes an obligation to make the distinction clear between visions, possibilities and facts.

The New York Times

Helping American Industry Compete

By John A. Young

European initiatives have shown that direct government intervention and support cannot make a product commercially successful.

Legislators and bureaucrats cannot predict what technologies show promise or what products consumers are likely to prefer. But government does play an important role in creating an environment that fosters technological innovation and its successful commercialization.

To improve industry's ability to compete, public policy should:

- Encourage private-sector research and development through tax incentives, which are preferable to direct government funding because they allow the market to determine where funds are spent.

- Better manage federally funded, non-military research and development, which is an \$18-billion annual federal investment from which America reaps insufficient commercial advantage.

- Protect the results of innovation from counterfeiting and other forms of misappropriation.

- Reduce the federal budget deficit and thus lower the cost of capital to U.S. firms, which experience costs at least twice as high as those of their Japanese competitors.

- Pursue stable monetary policy that reduces the cost of capital and encourages American managers to take on long-term investments.

- Restructure the tax code to stimulate productive investments and reduce the wide differences in effective tax rates from industry to industry, a variation that works against U.S. manufacturing and technology-intensive industries.

- Improve the ability of schools and universities to provide graduates in the needed numbers and skills and to prepare the work force to respond to change.

- Change laws that hinder the

ability to compete in world markets, including antitrust measures, export controls and a fragmented trade policymaking apparatus.

• Include trade in investments and services under GATT, and broaden GATT's provisions on agriculture and state-owned industries. Find ways to respond when countries distort world markets by targeting an industry for development and export promotion.

But it is important to remember that the final responsibility for being competitive rests with the private sector. Among the steps Americans must take to improve its competitive performance are to:

- Recognize that lower costs and/or better quality are the fundamentals that will determine success in world markets and that the best way to reduce costs is to focus on improving quality.

- More aggressively pursue information on international markets, competitions and opportunities for selling abroad.

- Focus more on manufacturing technology and management.

- Collaborate with other companies and with universities in research and development efforts.

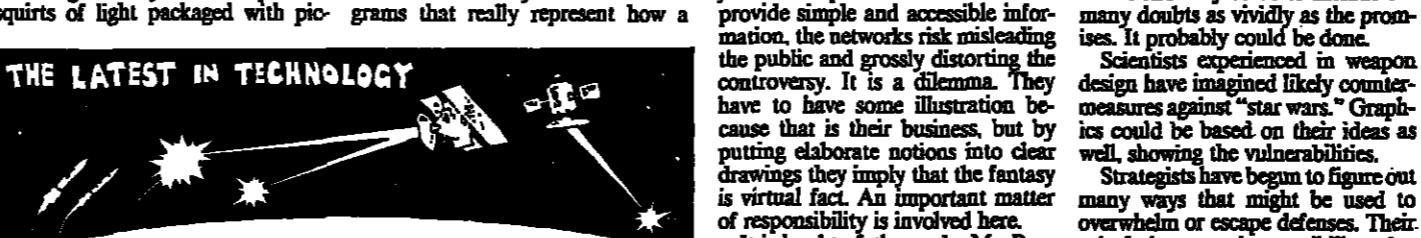
- Create a sense of shared purpose among all members of a firm by increased use of employee incentives such as stock-purchase plans and profit sharing.

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Should They Keep Bad Company?

By William Safire

SAN DIEGO — Ever since Governor Thomas Dewey made a deal with the jailed Mafia's Lucky Luciano to protect the port of New York from sabotage in World War II, a question has haunted lawmen: When does national security take precedence over law enforcement?

Take the case of Miguel Nassar Haro, former chief of the Directorate of Federal Security, Mexico's corrupt national police. Three years ago a grand jury in San Diego wanted to indict him for masterminding a vast car-theft ring in California.

When Jon Standifer, a reporter for The San Diego Union, found out that the indictment was being blocked by the Justice Department in Washington, the U.S. attorney, William Kennedy, confirmed that the CIA had described Mr. Nassar Haro as "its most important source in Mexico and Central America." It was reported that the Mexican had arrested and returned a Soviet spy and had wiretapped the El Salvador guerrilla headquarters in Mexico City.

In Washington, the Justice Department went through the roof, firing Mr. Kennedy for confirming the story. Feeling secure in his Justice-CIA protection, the macho police chief came to California to file a libel suit and hold a news conference; that was just a bit thick, and the criminal division in Washington sent word to permit the indictment, since the intelligence source was blown anyway.

Mr. Nassar Haro was arraigned and bail was set at \$250,000. A messenger soon arrived with the cash in a suitcase. The Mexican skipped bail and is a fugitive, with Mexico not about to aid in his capture.

It turns out, however, that Mr. Nassar Haro's police force was also deeply involved in the narcotics trade. When the Mexican army raided a huge drug warehouse in Chinamhu, the guards arrested were from the Directorate of Federal Security.

The anger of drug bosses at this and other intrusions into their business probably led to the recent murder of an investigator for the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration. Now that Washington is pressuring Mexico to clean up its law enforcement, the questions arise: Was the U.S. government wise to block the indictment of a suspected high-level crook in the first place? Since he was likely to flee after he was finally indicted, why was no major effort made to deny bail? Why was the Justice Department's main concern the truthful U.S. prosecutor rather than the suspected lawbreaker?

The CIA tells me the story has been misrepresented. It says it exerted absolutely no pressure on the Justice Department to protect Mr. Nassar Haro and merely responded properly to a legitimate query from the criminal division. Mark Richard, an old pro at the division, confirms the CIA account and explains that the indictment was originally blocked because the department wanted to be sure that no "graymail" — threats to expose national secrets — would be used in the defense. To make that determination, delays were required.

That is possible; others say that visits by Ernest Mayfield, then deputy general counsel of the CIA, to Rudolph Guinane, then associate attorney general, took the heat off the no-leaks hysteria, turned it on the prosecutor. I do not know enough to judge where the truth lies.

I do know this: If you lie down with dogs, you get up with fleas. No realist can deny that sometimes it may be necessary, in the national interest, to do intelligence business with thieves and thugs, but more often than not such "equities" (formerly "assets") turn out to be liabilities.

In light of the increased drug traffic across the Rio Grande, and with U.S. enforcement officials incensed at the lax investigation by Mexican police of the murder of a U.S. agent, both U.S. lawmen and their spooks surely wish they had decided to press for the indictment of the corrupt cop, even if his

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William Safire

EGO — Ever since George H. W. Bush's chief of staff, James Baker, was indicted for his role in the Iran-Contra affair, it has been a point of pride for the White House to insist that it is "the best run administration ever." This week, however, the administration's credibility took another hit when it was revealed that the CIA had been secretly monitoring the communications of Congressmen and senators. The White House denied the charges, but the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence has called for an investigation.

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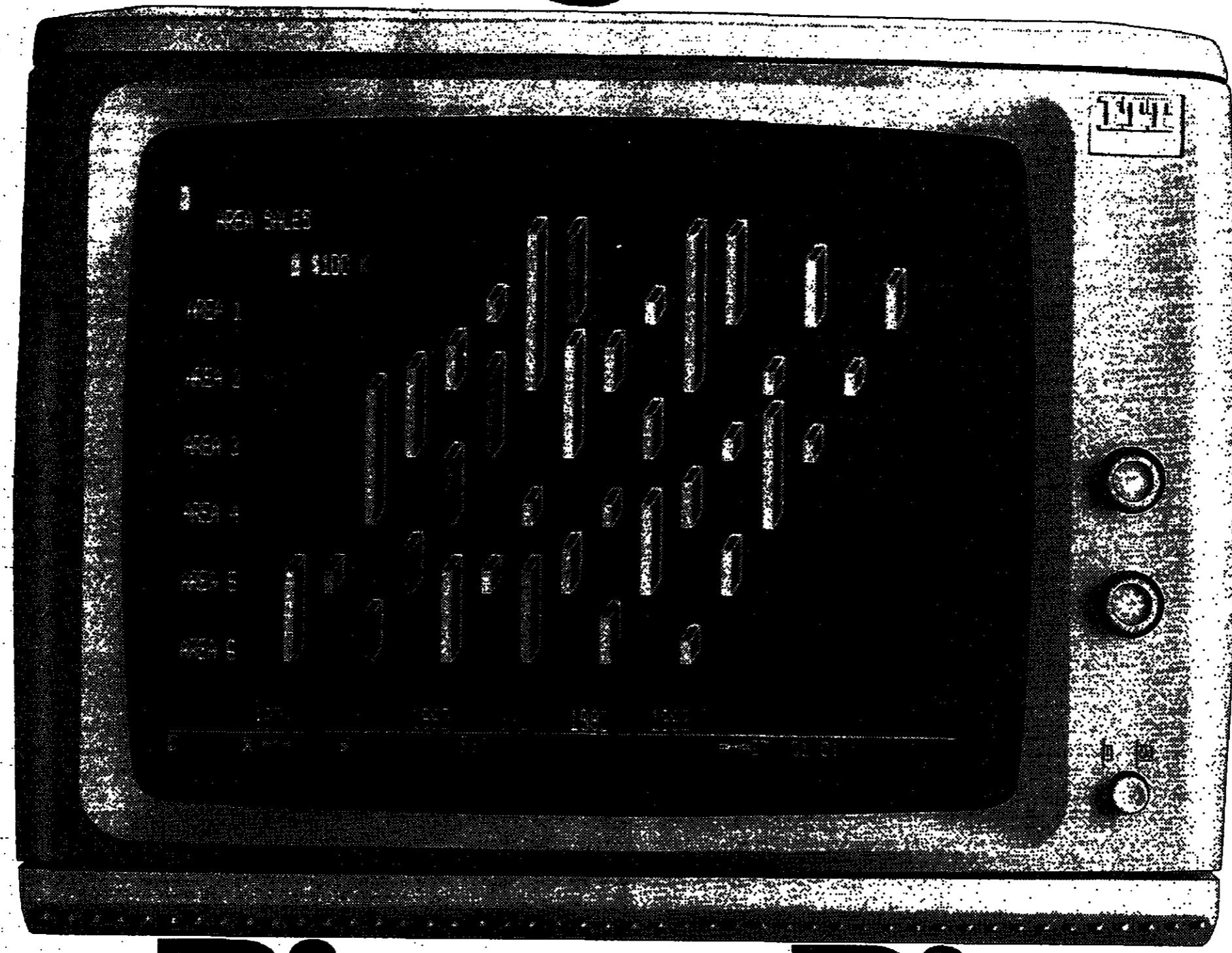
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The Big Picture.



The Bigger Picture.

The big picture, above, is displayed on the ITT 9236 color display terminal.

Which lets one organize business data in big, colorful, easy-to-read graphics.

But the ITT 9236 is only part of the picture. The bigger picture is the whole 9000 series of display terminal products from ITT.

This family of products includes everything from display terminals

and printers, to our ITT XTRA™ Personal Computer. It includes something else: a

A variety of highly sophisticated technologies.

And that's the point we're trying to make, really.

At ITT more and more of what we're doing today involves companies in high technology, or other growing fields.

In fact, as a matter of corporate strategy, we're concentrating our resources on such businesses.

The result is a very different ITT. But it's one for which we see unusual opportunities -and rewards-

opening up. If you get the picture.

ITT

It's a different world today.

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Boston police during

At the Tricycle in Kilburn, Stephen Jeffreys' "Carmen" is the intelligent idea of a playwright who has been called promising for so long that it's about time we started recognizing the promise realized. Stripped of its Bizet orchestrations, returned to the Mérinière original, this is a dramatic love story set against a military background. Why not, therefore, the Spanish Civil War?

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The Odyssey of a Street Composer

By Michael Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Gordon Sherwood would not be able to do what he is doing, he says, if he had not spent a year in India "learning how to deal with humiliation."

Every evening he works the cinema lines around Odéon, stops by the Hôtel de Ville, then hawks his nearly copied sheets of music along the Champs-Elysées before catch-

ing the last Métro. The music is filed in a plastic bag — keyboard and guitar pieces, jazz tunes, folk songs, as well as some poems, five frames a page.

Couples often quarrel about whether to buy. Sherwood says he has received 400 francs in counterfeit banknotes. Gendarmes asked him to leave the Tuilleries gardens. It may be cold or rainy. Waiters complain that he is blocking their way. People are aggressive or snooty or indifferent. But he comes to a conclusion: "I don't seem fit to join the ranks of the gainfully employed."

When he talks about music, his eyes dart from side to side and his large hands move over an imaginary keyboard. His neglected, stringy silver hair, untrimmed beard and shabby clothes make him seem like a prophet who is too busy with his inner life to bother with outer details.

Trying to eliminate the "tyranny of the seven-day cycle," he works a nine-day week. "Of course, that means that every 63 days I'm back to the same routine."

His résumé, headed "Composer of Music," lists a master's degree from the University of Michigan, composition major. In 1955, his sonata for violin and piano won first prize in the National Federation of Music Clubs contest for young composers. The résumé also lists first prize in the 12th annual George Gershwin Memorial Award young composers' contest, which included a performance of the last movement of his first symphony by the New York Philharmonic, conducted by Dimitri Mitropoulos on May 5, 1957. After that, he went to Tanglewood to study with Aaron Copland. He said that on a Fulbright fellowship in Hamburg, he studied with Philip Jarnach. A quotation from Jarnach, in a later article in the *Nairobia Times*, called Sherwood "my most talented pupil in 20 years."

Last month he had a letter from a woman in the Netherlands, who bought his "Homage to Thelonious Monk" while visiting Paris: "I don't know if you remember me... You must be suffering a lot... Do you get lonely?... My husband does not approve of my responding with strangers..."

My children do not understand me... I would like to change my life somehow... I have discovered jazz, he recalled, when he had a job playing piano in a Beirut cinema on a stage that rose up during intermission. He arrived in Beirut in 1968 after a period in Cairo, he said. In Egypt, he said, he wrote the score for a film called "Land of Hypocrisies" and was suspected of being a spy for Israel."

His "55 Earthen years equal 33 Martian years," which is "easy to say," he said.

Michael Crawford Makes 'Barnum' a Real Circus

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON Every now and then in the commercial theater, if you are very lucky, you get to see a star invade, inhabit and overtake an entire musical.

In London now you can see Michael Crawford doing it with "Barnum." It is not that "Barnum" is all

that great a musical. But it is the

kind of show that a star with enough energy and single-minded dedication to the theatrical craft can make into a memorable entertainment.

What is now at the Victoria Palace is not Cy Coleman's "Barnum," or Peter Covi's "Barnum"; it is no longer belongs to a composer or a producer or a director. It is Crawford's "Barnum," and he is everywhere: up on the high wire, down by the orchestra pit, stage center and left and right and aloft, hanging from the ropes or sliding a hundred feet down them from the upper gallery. He is at once acting and singing and dancing and juggling and stage managing and urging on his somewhat ragged troupe like a manic Olympic coach set on nothing less than the gold. It is the victory parade of a single stage talent, and the curious thing is how much better it is as a performance than a self.

Ever since it opened on Broadway in 1980 with Jim Dale, "Barnum" has suffered from a deep uncertainty about whether it is supposed to be a musical circus or a musical about a circus. The career of Phineas Taylor Barnum was an intriguing one and had as much to do with the American Senate politics and the Swedish opera singer Jenny Lind as with the Big Top.

But in trying to cram all that into a musical something always went wrong, and Mark Bramble's book has always been a hybrid affair. Crawford and his producer, Harold Fielding, seem, however, to have realized that, with circuses folding their tents all over, we need to be reminded of the smell of the sawdust. So what we get at the Victoria Palace may well be a little tacky and a little undercast and still a little rough around the edges but even so it represents the true spirit of circus, and that is what we are celebrating.

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Austrian Exhibit Poster Brings Record Price

The Associated Press

LONDON — A poster for an art exhibition in Vienna in 1902 brought a record price for a poster of \$62,000 (about \$75,000) on Monday, Christie's auction house said.

The poster, designed by Kolo Moser, depicted the three major groups of artists in Vienna: the Künstlerhaus, the Secession and the Hagenbund.

His "55 Earthen years equal 33 Martian years," which is "easy to say," he said.

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NYSE Most Actives						
	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	% Chg.
KMGE	2,017	1912	1874	1874	+ 12	+ 1%
TWA	1,554	1,574	1,524	1,524	- 12	- 1%
AT&T	2,176	2,176	2,154	2,154	+ 12	+ 1%
MotorCo	1,423	1,423	1,423	1,423	+ 12	+ 1%
CocaCola	1,202	1,202	1,194	1,194	+ 12	+ 1%
Nisbett	921	1,116	1,116	1,116	+ 12	+ 1%
Otoko	857	857	857	857	+ 12	+ 1%
Schind	857	857	857	857	+ 12	+ 1%
ITT Co	823	823	823	823	+ 12	+ 1%
Hignat	819	819	819	819	+ 12	+ 1%
Siemens	819	819	819	819	+ 12	+ 1%
PhilipPet	797	797	797	797	+ 12	+ 1%

Dow Jones Averages						
	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	% Chg.
Advanced	725	822	792	792	+ 12	+ 1%
Unchanged	451	448	448	448	+ 12	+ 1%
Total Issues	2,016	2,009	2,009	2,009	+ 12	+ 1%
New Issues	6	9	9	9	+ 12	+ 1%
New Laws	71,95	72,01	71,95	71,95	+ 12	+ 1%
Bonds	69,95	70,92	70,92	70,92	+ 12	+ 1%
Utilities	70,92	70,92	70,92	70,92	+ 12	+ 1%
Industries	70,92	70,92	70,92	70,92	+ 12	+ 1%

NYSE Index						
	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	% Chg.
Indus	127,35	128,15	126,45	126,45	- 7,07	- 5.4%
Trans	622,75	627,75	620,75	620,75	+ 2,00	+ 0.3%
Corp	517,34	520,68	517,19	514,67	+ 2,53	+ 0.5%
Composite	104,90	104,50	104,50	104,75	+ 0.25	+ 0.2%
Industrials	120,49	121,24	120,49	120,24	+ 0.75	+ 0.6%
Trans.	120,49	121,24	120,49	120,24	+ 0.75	+ 0.6%
Utilities	82,31	83,00	82,15	82,15	+ 0.69	+ 0.8%
Finance	107,99	107,84	107,79	107,79	+ 0.14	+ 0.1%

Tuesday's NYSE Closing						
	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	% Chg.
Composite	104,90	104,50	104,50	104,75	+ 0.25	+ 0.2%
Industrials	120,49	121,24	120,49	120,24	+ 0.75	+ 0.6%
Trans.	120,49	121,24	120,49	120,24	+ 0.75	+ 0.6%
Utilities	82,31	83,00	82,15	82,15	+ 0.69	+ 0.8%
Finance	107,99	107,84	107,79	107,79	+ 0.14	+ 0.1%

NYSE Diaries						
	Class	Prev.	2 P.M.	Close	2 P.M.	Close
Advanced	265	267	265	265	+ 12	+ 1%
Decimated	265	267	265	265	+ 12	+ 1%
Declined	265	267	265	265	+ 12	+ 1%
Total Issues	2,016	2,009	2,009	2,009	+ 12	+ 1%
New Laws	6	9	9	9	+ 12	+ 1%

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.						
	Buy	Sales	Buy	Sales	Buy	Sales
April 1	189,454	519,466	105,56			
March 29	157,649	455,897	92,58			
March 28	157,649	455,897	92,58			
March 27	157,649	455,897	92,58			
March 26	171,304	451,663	92,58			

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diaries						
	Class	Prev.	2 P.M.	Close	2 P.M.	Close
Advanced	265	267	265	265	+ 12	+ 1%
Decimated	265	267	265	265	+ 12	+ 1%
Declined	265	267	265	265	+ 12	+ 1%
Total Issues	2,016	2,009	2,009	2,009	+ 12	+ 1%
New Laws	6	9	9	9	+ 12	+ 1%

NASDAQ Index						
	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	% Chg.
SAT	5,099	4,414	4,414	4,414	+ 12	+ 1%
WICCO	2,000	1,975	1,975	1,975	+ 12	+ 1%
Hosler	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	+ 12	+ 1%
Spacelabs	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	+ 12	+ 1%
Serfco	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	+ 12	+ 1%
Echell	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	+ 12	+ 1%
Verbi	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	+ 12	+ 1%
WDent	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	+ 12	+ 1%
THE	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	+ 12	+ 1%
THE Standard	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	+ 12	+ 1%
NYTimes	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	+ 12	+ 1%
CYRC	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	+ 12	+ 1%

AMEX Most Actives						
	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	% Chg.
SAT	5,099	4,414	4,414	4,414	+ 12	+ 1%
WICCO	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	+ 12	+ 1%
Hosler	2,000	2,000	2			

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

International Agencies Lure Few From the Private Sector

By SHERRY BUCHANAN
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Profit-oriented executives don't become do-gooders overnight. According to the World Bank, the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development and the General Agreements on Tariff and Trade, few senior general managers make mid-career moves from the corporate world to the world of international civil service.

The most notable exception is the World Bank president, A.W. Clausen, previously the president and chief executive of Bank of America. World Bank presidents are not recruited by the World Bank, but are appointed by the U.S. government.

Of 19 vice presidents at the World Bank — the most senior officials reporting directly to the president's office — only one came from a private company, Rio Tinto-Zinc Corp. The others were recruited from within the bank, from national civil services or from academia.

"At the senior management level we don't hire much from the outside," said Anthony P. Williams, director of personnel management at the World Bank. Mr. Williams recently joined the bank from a private consultancy company. "For line managers it is important to know the organization, because they have to supervise people," he added.

According to GATT, OECD and the World Bank, some senior managers interested in moving to the public sector may not have the right skills; some may not find the money or titles they are accustomed to; some may perceive limited opportunity for career advancement, and some simply don't believe in the effectiveness of the organizations.

The best fit between the corporate world and the World Bank is in the project finance business. "We recruit most of our specialists, like power engineers, forestry experts, biologists and chemists, from the corporate sector," said Mr. Williams of the World Bank. "But we don't recruit them as managers."

Like private multinationals, the World Bank is in the business of raising money in the international capital markets. As a result, it draws some members of its financial teams from commercial and investment banks.

But there has been no conscious effort among the organizations to step up recruitment efforts from the corporate sector.

The organizations' tax-free salaries are sometimes lower than those paid by U.S. multinationals for senior international posts.

World Bank salaries for professional staff range from \$26,980 to \$95,330. More than 90 percent of the World Bank's professional staff is based in Washington. "At higher levels, World Bank salaries tend to be lower than those in the U.S. corporate sector," said Tim Cullen, chief of external relations for Europe. Mr. Cullen himself is a convert. He joined the World Bank after working for Ford Motor Co. and Continental Illinois Corp.

Some executives who do move from the corporate world to the World Bank get frustrated by the bureaucratic approach. "Review projects tend to be much longer and don't feed directly into decision-making," said a recent World Bank convert.

Others find bureaucratic procedures a plus. "It's a private company, you are controlled by many individuals. Some people may not like you. In the World Bank the system controls you. There are more safeguards in that situation," said Yves Gazzo, who is in charge of procurement for the World Bank in Europe. Before joining the World Bank, Mr. Gazzo was an auditor with Arthur Andersen & Co., where he was involved in restructuring bankrupt companies.

"Most converts say that being able to help solve poorer countries' problems is part of what motivates them. 'At some point you start thinking about what will be on your tombstone,' said Mr. Cullen of the World Bank.

Currency Rates

Latest interbank rates on April 2, excluding fees. Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4 P.M.

	S	E	D.M.	F.F.	G.L.	DMG.	S.P.	Yen
Amsterdam	3.549	4.295	112.81	34.99	0.772	5.61	133.35	129.75
Brussels	4.225	76.445	261.15	4.595	3.178	17.815	22.758	24.965
Frankfurt	3.1408	3.805	—	32.78	1.571	88.67	4.975	111.21
London	3.258	4.005	108.81	34.99	0.772	5.61	133.35	129.75
Milan	3.1408	3.805	—	32.78	1.571	88.67	4.975	111.21
Paris	3.0726	4.235	107.01	34.99	0.772	5.61	133.35	129.75
Paris (c)	—	1.225	3.102	—	1.975	3.211	46.25	24.965
Paris	0.9745	11.392	3.850	—	4.797	2.78	15.185	24.965
Tokyo	235.725	307.26	26.47	12.48	71.52	401.23	97.04	—
Zurich	2.6415	3.225	84.65	22.725	0.3227	74.913	1.007	1.007
1 Euro	0.7894	0.972	2.2657	1.6209	0.2227	4.974	1.0099	180.04
1 D.M.	0.9647	1.27145	0.4044	0.3474	0.2714	0.2227	0.2714	24.965

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 3)

Late interbank rates on April 2, excluding fees.

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4 P.M.

4 P.M.

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4 P.M.

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Disney Group ESM to Seek to Recover \$50 Million To Acquire Central SoyaBy Janice Steinberg
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — An investment group led by Roy E. Disney has agreed to acquire Central Soya Co., the Indiana-based food processor, for about \$303 million in cash.

The agreement, announced Monday, came two weeks after Mr. Disney's limited partnership, Shamrock Capital, announced that it had acquired 10.7 percent of Central Soya's stock and was prepared to buy the entire company.

The agreement calls for Shamrock to pay \$24.25 for each of Central Soya's shares, up from an initial offer of \$23.50 a share. The Disney group already owns 1.5 million of Central Soya's 14 million shares outstanding.

Central Soya's stock closed Monday on the New York Stock Exchange at \$23.875 a share, up \$1.75.

The partnership agreed to increase its offer "to encourage and enhance a friendly transaction," said a Shamrock spokesman. Previously, Central Soya had been silent about the offer except to say that it was unsolicited.

Donald Eichrich, president and chief executive of Central Soya, called the offer "very favorable."

Central Soya operates more than 75 facilities involved in food processing, grain merchandising, soybean processing and feed manufacturing in the United States, Canada and Europe. In 1984, it had sales of \$1.7 billion.

Mr. Disney's funds for the partnership were put up by his family-controlled investment firm, Shamrock Holdings Inc., based in suburban Burbank. He is the brother of the late Walt Disney.

Shamrock said it has received commitments from banks for about \$250 million in financing.

preferential treatment over other creditors in being able to withdraw some of its money.

It was an insider, he added, because Ronald Ewton, ESM's chairman, sat on American's board, and because of the connections between ESM and Marvin L. Warner, who once was chairman and in control of American.

Asked about such a suit, Shepard Broad, 78, the founder of American who still sits on its executive committee, said Monday that American had already planned that it would defend itself on grounds it was not, in fact, an insider.

"Those individuals may have been, but in no way was this institution an insider," he insisted.

ESM was put into bankruptcy proceedings last week under Chapter 7 of the federal bankruptcy code. It had been under a court-appointed receiver since March 4, when it was closed by court order, and faced fraud charges by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Mr. Tew, the receiver, was appointed interim trustee.

One of the critical factors in the decision to move to a bankruptcy proceeding, according to the lawyers involved, was what sort of action would produce the most assets for ESM, to be eventually divided among its creditors.

Bankruptcy was chosen because it provides that, under certain conditions, the trustee can return to previous transactions between ESM and its customers and reclaim some of the assets, Mr. Tew said.

ESM's failure led to the temporary closing last month of 70 privately insured Ohio savings-and-loan associations and disrupted foreign-exchange markets.

COMPANY NOTES

Alex Harvey Industries told the New Zealand Stock Exchange that it will recommend to shareholders that they accept a takeover bid from Carter Holt Holdings.

Blue Circle Industries PLC, London, has agreed in principle to buy Atlantic Cement Co., a subsidiary of Newmont Mining Corp. of the United States, for \$145 million in cash. The price will be paid on completion.

Compania Inc., a bank holding company in Detroit, has filed with the Federal Reserve Board to buy Michigan National Corp., bank holding company in Bloomfield Hills, Michigan. The new company would rank among the top 25 financial banking institutions in the United States.

Eastman Kodak's proposed \$175-million acquisition of Verbatim Corp. will be studied by the antitrust division of the U.S. Justice Department. Spokesmen for

both companies said the request is routine and is not expected to affect the merger.

Occidental Petroleum Corp. said its Netherlands-Cities Service unit sold its one-third interest in Clam Petroleum Co. to Marathon Netherlands Partnership, a Texas general partnership, for about \$90 million.

Pensular & Oriental Steam Navigation Co. said it had agreed to sell a 50-percent stake in its liquefied petroleum gas and chemical ocean transportation business to Overseas Shipholding Group for \$35 million.

Proteos Assurance Co. said it will acquire 100 percent of the issued share capital of Phoenix Prudential Assurance of South Africa from the Sun Alliance Group for 1.75 million new Proteos ordinary shares. Value of the accord, which will create one of South Africa's biggest insurers, was not disclosed.

Much of the American interest appears to have sprung from an investment seminar sponsored jointly last October by Merrill Lynch & Co. and the Bourse.

Lyon Bourse Buoyed by U.S. Money, New Listings

(Continued from Page 11) re, CCMC's president, in a recent interview.

Mr. Michaux noted in a recent interview that the brisker trading on the exchange reflected a changing mood in the region, and the nation as a whole. "Trading reflecting new confidence in the economy, could grow even more in the months ahead, particularly if the government becomes more liberal in supporting business growth," said. "We expect a better year in 1985."

U.S. institutional investors have shown interest in the Bourse here, and last year alone bought shares valued at about 100 million francs, exchange officials said.

Much of the American interest appears to have sprung from an investment seminar sponsored jointly last October by Merrill Lynch & Co. and the Bourse.

The company, Majorette SA,

Unocal Sues Pickens Group And Increases Its Dividend

The Associated Press

COLUMBUS, Ohio — A buyer has been found for Home State Savings Bank, whose closing last month sparked a statewide crisis. Governor Richard F. Celeste of Ohio announced Tuesday.

After meeting privately with several depositors, representatives of about 400 who had marched on the statehouse, Mr. Celeste announced that an out-of-state banking institution had offered to buy Home State.

Mr. Celeste refused to identify the buyer but said, "It's not Citicorp," referring to the New York-based bank that was reportedly interested in Home State. He said it would hold the out-of-state offer until Wednesday to give Ohio banks a chance to match or exceed it.

purchasing Unocal stock for investment purposes. Last week, in disclosing that it had raised its interest in the company from 9.7 percent to 13.6 percent of the shares, the group said for the first time that it was considering a takeover bid.

The suit also alleged that Mr. Pickens' group violated a lending agreement and with violating terms of a 1984 court injunction barring Mesa Petroleum and its partners with violating disclosure provisions of securities laws.

Unocal said Monday that its suit, filed in U.S. District Court, alleged that Mr. Pickens, the chairman of Mesa Petroleum Co., and his partners violated U.S. securities laws in buying Unocal stock.

The suit contends that Mr. Pickens' group falsely said that it was

Robins Sets Up Dalkon Reserve

The Associated Press

RICHMOND, Virginia — A.H. Robins Co., which faces hundreds of lawsuits claiming injuries from its Dalkon Shield birth control device, said Tuesday it had set aside a \$615-million reserve to cover claims.

The reserve, charged against 1984 earnings, resulted in a loss of \$461.6 million. Operating earnings for the year rose 21 percent from a year earlier, to \$128 million, while sales rose 12 percent, to \$651.6 million.

As of last Dec. 31, about 3,800 claims were pending against the company in federal and state courts in the United States. The company had disposed by that date of about 8,300 claims, paying out \$314.6 million. Since Jan. 1, about 900 suits have been filed. The company sold about 2.9 million of the devices from 1971 to 1974.

Gold Options (Prices in \$/oz.)			
From	May	Aug.	Nov.
230	725.00	1425.00	—
240	825.00	1525.00	2200.00
250	925.00	1625.00	2250.00
260	1025.00	1725.00	2300.00
270	1125.00	1825.00	2350.00
280	1225.00	1925.00	2400.00
290	1325.00	2025.00	2450.00
300	1425.00	2125.00	2500.00
310	1525.00	2225.00	2550.00
320	1625.00	2325.00	2600.00
330	1725.00	2425.00	2650.00
340	1825.00	2525.00	2700.00
350	1925.00	2625.00	2750.00
360	2025.00	2725.00	2800.00

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make miniature toy vehicles at a plant in a suburb of the city. Its share values have more than tripled, which enabled the company to split its stock three times. "We have gone through three capital increases thanks to the Bourse," said Mr. Véron, who with his family controls about 47 percent of the company's 854,796 shares outstanding.

"Although the Bourse has helped us grow, we should be a far larger company with about 3,000 employees," he said, blaming government restrictions and regulations.

Some businessmen here shun the Bourse altogether, at least for the time being. "We are solicited regularly, particularly for the second marche, but I would prefer going on as we are," said Bernard Broicher, who owns a small company specialized in making synthetic textile materials, which generates about 90 million francs in sales annually.

But there are also formidable obstacles to expansion of the Bourse, which is in turn partly related to the capacity of all French companies to grow. That cautionary note was struck by Emile Véron, who in 1977 became the first Lyon business leader in about 10 years to list his company on the exchange.

The company, Majorette SA, is finding new markets for existing products and developing fresh approaches to established markets.

Brazilian products are still in demand worldwide — if the price is right. The country's traditional exports, agricultural goods and raw materials, remain important: Coffee brought in \$2.35 billion and iron ore \$1.5 billion last year.

Even more impressive has been the growing sophistication of Brazil's industrial and manufactured exports. Its steel, leather and textile goods, although constantly fighting protectionist barriers, have long found a place on world markets.

The negotiations were suspended in late January after the IMF refused to condone overspending by the outgoing government, but they should resume once the IMF approves the new administration's money-supply and deficit targets.

Meanwhile, the negotiating environment has been altered by the dip in Brazil's exports. The two sides had come close to agreement on rescheduling \$45.3 billion of commercial debt coming due between 1985 and 1991, with Brazil pointing out that its record 1984 trade surplus eliminated the need for "new money" this year.

In the short term, Brazil could tap its reserves to cover the gap between its trade surplus and the \$12 billion or so required to meet interest payments this year. Further, it could discourage imports in areas where "import-substitution" by local producers is still possible.

A right lid on imports has been a key element in keeping the trade surplus high. Imports fell last year by \$1.5 billion, to \$15.9 billion (after a record \$22.9 billion in 1980), but the real thrust of the trade surplus has come from exports, which jumped from \$21.9 billion in 1983 to \$27 billion in 1984.

Brazil's exporters have proved to be tough, dynamic and imaginative.

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Corporate treasurers can use

Tuesday's
AMEX
Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sl.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg.
A									
7/8 ADIn	11	18	14	58	52	48	50	+2	+2
14/16 ALI Lab	12	15	13	71	68	65	68	+1	+1
25/26 AM Int'l	12	22	20	72	68	65	68	+1	+1
17/18 AMT Corp	12	21	19	77	75	73	75	+1	+1
18/19 AMT Corp	12	21	19	77	75	73	75	+1	+1
19/20 AMT Corp	12	21	19	77	75	73	75	+1	+1
20/21 AMT Corp	12	21	19	77	75	73	75	+1	+1
21/22 AMT Corp	12	21	19	77	75	73	75	+1	+1
22/23 AMT Corp	12	21	19	77	75	73	75	+1	+1
23/24 AMT Corp	12	21	19	77	75	73	75	+1	+1
24/25 AMT Corp	12	21	19	77	75	73	75	+1	+1
25/26 AMT Corp	12	21	19	77	75	73	75	+1	+1
26/27 AMT Corp	12	21	19	77	75	73	75	+1	+1
27/28 AMT Corp	12	21	19	77	75	73	75	+1	+1
28/29 AMT Corp	12	21	19	77	75	73	75	+1	+1
29/30 AMT Corp	12	21	19	77	75	73	75	+1	+1
30/31 AMT Corp	12	21	19	77	75	73	75	+1	+1
31/32 AMT Corp	12	21	19	77	75	73	75	+1	+1
32/33 AMT Corp	12	21	19	77	75	73	75	+1	+1
33/34 AMT Corp	12	21	19	77	75	73	75	+1	+1
34/35 AMT Corp	12	21	19	77	75	73	75	+1	+1
35/36 AMT Corp	12	21	19	77	75	73	75	+1	+1
36/37 AMT Corp	12	21	19	77	75	73	75	+1	+1
37/38 AMT Corp	12	21	19	77	75	73	75	+1	+1
38/39 AMT Corp	12	21	19	77	75	73	75	+1	+1
39/40 AMT Corp	12	21	19	77	75	73	75	+1	+1
40/41 AMT Corp	12	21	19	77	75	73	75	+1	+1
41/42 AMT Corp	12	21	19	77	75	73	75	+1	+1
42/43 AMT Corp	12	21	19	77	75	73	75	+1	+1
43/44 AMT Corp	12	21	19	77	75	73	75	+1	+1
44/45 AMT Corp	12	21	19	77	75	73	75	+1	+1
45/46 AMT Corp	12	21	19	77	75	73	75	+1	+1
46/47 AMT Corp	12	21	19	77	75	73	75	+1	+1
47/48 AMT Corp	12	21	19	77	75	73	75	+1	+1
48/49 AMT Corp	12	21	19	77	75	73	75	+1	+1
49/50 AMT Corp	12	21	19	77	75	73	75	+1	+1
50/51 AMT Corp	12	21	19	77	75	73	75	+1	+1
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56/57 AMT Corp	12	21	19	77	75	73	75	+1	+1
57/58 AMT Corp	12	21	19	77	75	73	75	+1	+1
58/59 AMT Corp	12	21	19	77	75	73	75	+1	+1
59/60 AMT Corp	12	21	19	77	75	73	75	+1	+1
60/61 AMT Corp	12	21	19	77	75	73	75	+1	+1
61/62 AMT Corp	12	21	19	77	75	73	75	+1	+1
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66/67 AMT Corp	12	21	19	77	75	73	75	+1	+1
67/68 AMT Corp	12	21	19	77	75	73	75	+1	+1
68/69 AMT Corp	12	21	19	77	75	73	75	+1	+1
69/70 AMT Corp	12	21	19	77	75	73	75	+1	+1
70/71 AMT Corp	12	21	19	77	75	73	75	+1	+1
71/72 AMT Corp	12	21	19	77	75	73	75	+1	+1
72/73 AMT Corp	12	21	19	77	75	73	75	+1	+1
73/74 AMT Corp	12	21	19	77	75	73	75	+1	+1
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75/76 AMT Corp	12	21	19	77	75	73	75	+1	+1
76/77 AMT Corp	12	21	19	77	75	73	75	+1	+1
77/78 AMT Corp	12	21	19	77	75	73	75	+1	+1
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100/101 AMT Corp	12	21	19	77	75	73	75	+1	+1
101/102 AMT Corp	12	21	19	77	75	73	75	+1	+1
102/103 AMT Corp	12	21	19	77	75	73	75	+1	+1
103/104 AMT Corp	12	21	19	77	75	73	75	+1	+1
104/105 AMT Corp	12	21	19	77	75	73	75	+1	+1
105/106 AMT Corp	12	21							

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Amro Appoints Prins, Riepe To Head 2 New U.S. Offices

By Lynne Curry,

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Amsterdam Rotterdams Bank NV, the Netherlands' second-largest bank, has opened regional marketing offices in Houston and Los Angeles as part of the expansion of its U.S. operations.

The new offices are an extension of Amro New York, a full branch. Amro has appointed Jan R. Prins vice president of the Houston office. He was previously based in New York as vice president and group head of the bank's South Central region.

Charles G. Riepe was named senior vice president of the Los Angeles office. He was formerly with Chase Manhattan in Los Angeles, where he was a vice president in charge of the West Coast region. With its regional representative office in San Francisco, Amro now has four offices in the United States.

Nissan Motor Co., Japan's second-largest automaker, has appointed Yuuki Kume as its president. Previously executive vice president, he is based in Tokyo and succeeds Tatsushi Ishihara, who will be Nissan's next chairman, which is a nonexecutive role. Mr. Ishihara succeeds Katsuji Kawamura, 50, who is stepping down to become a consultant to the company. Nissai has also named Kaichi Kanai as vice chairman. He was formerly an executive vice presi-

dent responsible for production operations and cost management, as well as the group's U.S. project.

Bank of New Zealand, the country's largest bank, has appointed Robert B. McCay its group chief executive. Based in Wellington, Mr. McCay is now deputy general manager. He will begin his new job when William Shaw, the current chief executive, retires June 12. The bank has also appointed Robert W. Mear as general manager New Zealand business, and Peter Travers as general manager corporate and international; both are now assistant general managers in Wellington. Thomas Tennent, chief manager for New Zealand branch banking, will become assistant general manager.

Boots Co. PLC, the British-based pharmaceutical concern, has named Robert Gunn chairman. Previously vice chairman and chief executive, he succeeds Dr. Peter Main, who is retiring.

Banque Indosuez has appointed Gerard Delaforge managing director of Banque Indosuez Italia, its Italian subsidiary, which has offices in Milan and Rome. Mr. Delaforge has moved to Milan from Bombay, where he was manager of the bank's branch there.

Chitbank has named David H. Mordlock Jr. its country corporate officer in Thailand with additional responsibility for Burma. He will stay in Bangkok, where he was director and general manager of Mercantile Bank Ltd., which was acquired in May 1984 by Chitbank. He succeeds Tatsuo Kubota, who will be based in New York in Chitbank's Individual Bank Group, the consumer banking division.

Metal Box PLC, a British metal, paper and plastic packaging group, has named Brian Smith its chairman. He is currently a director of Imperial Chemical Industries, where he has worked for more than 30 years. Mr. Smith will move to Metal Box in July to succeed Dennis Allport, who retires at year's end.

Sheraton Chief Named by ITT

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — John Kapiolatos was named chairman and chief executive of Sheraton Corp., succeeding Howard P. James, the hotel company's former president, ITT Corp., has announced.

ITT said Monday that Mr. Kapiolatos retains his titles of president and chief operating officer of Sheraton, which is based in Boston. Mr. Kapiolatos, who joined Sheraton in 1960, was named president in 1983.

Previously, he was a senior vice president of Sheraton Corp. and president of Sheraton Management Corp., the company's British-based division for Europe, Africa, the Middle East and South Asia.

stay in Bangkok, where he was director and general manager of Mercantile Bank Ltd., which was acquired in May 1984 by Chitbank. He succeeds Tatsuo Kubota, who will be based in New York in Chitbank's Individual Bank Group, the consumer banking division.

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The ministry said severe winter weather was to blame for the 2-percent decline in combined January-February production as against November-December 1984.

General Mills Reports Loss

The Associated Press

MINNEAPOLIS — General Mills Inc. reported a loss of \$74.1 million in its latest quarter, citing charges related to its decision to sell its fashion businesses and spin off the toy group.

The company said it had a net loss of \$10 million in the fourth quarter.

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SPORTS

Villanova Wins NCAA Title in 66-64 Upset

Wildcats, on 79 Percent Shooting, Deny Georgetown's Bid to Retain Crown

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LEXINGTON, Kentucky — The dynasty talk will have to wait for another time and another team.

Georgetown defended its National Collegiate Athletic Association basketball title here Monday night as well as any champion could, but Villanova was better, by 66-64. The Wildcats' staggering upset of the Hoyas was one of the best-played, most evenly contested games the sport has seen.

With an NCAA tournament-record 79 percent shooting from the field, Villanova also made 10 straight free throws before missing two in the final minute; it then held on to spoil Georgetown's hope of becoming the first back-to-back title since UCLA in 1972-73.

Villanova, with masterful work by almost every player and Coach Rollie Massimino, dethroned Georgetown primarily on sharpshooting that broke the tournament record of 75 percent by Northeastern, in the opening round a year ago, and Ohio State's tide-game mark of 67 percent against California in 1960.

The Wildcats hit 13 of 18 shots from the field in the first half and nine of 10 in the second. "They couldn't get much better than that," said Georgetown Coach John Thompson.

The display came against a defense that had held opponents to 39 percent during the season and to 36 percent through five games in the tournament.

"I don't know whether anything was wrong with our defense," Thompson said. "When you shoot that well in the championship game, from the field and from the line" — the Wildcats hit 22 of 27 free throws — "all praise should go to Villanova."

To put it in another perspective, the winners had nearly three times as many turnovers, 17, as did the losers.

Georgetown led by David Wingate's 16 points and Patrick Ewing's 14, shot 55 percent (29 for 53). Ewing alone missed as many shots as the entire Villanova team, hitting 7 of 13 from the field.

The Hoyas twice led by six points in the first half as Reggie Williams scored all of his 10 points. But Villanova was so hot that Thompson took Williams out in favor of guard Horace Broadnax to provide extra defensive pressure.

The Hoyas (35-3) had a 54-53 lead with 4:47 remaining in the game, and when Villanova's Ed Pinckney missed a shot they were only four minutes from repeating as champions.

Georgetown went into a delay, hoping to burn up the clock and pull the Wildcats out of their matzus zone. But senior Bill Martin bounded a pass off Broadnax's knee, and the ball landed in the arms of Villanova's reserve guard Harold Jensen.

Massimino called time with 3:25 left, and Villanova took the lead for good, 55-54, on a jumper by Jensen, a sophomore who went five-for-five from the floor and four-of-five from the free-throw line.

Wingate missed two shots and Villanova kept hitting free throws.

Pinckney, who scored 16 points and was named the tournament's most valuable player, made two foul shots for a 57-54 edge.

Forward Dwayne McClain, who had a game-high 17 points, finally missed the front end of a one-and-one in the last 59 seconds, as did Jensen.

But a missed shot by Wingate, a turnover by Wingate and another off-target shot by Williams kept Georgetown from getting closer

than three points until Michael Jackson made a lay-up with six seconds left.

Many considered this Georgetown team unbeatable. It downed Houston in the 1984 title and came into this one a 94% favorite, having won 17 in a row this season and 16 straight post-season games since a second-round loss two years ago to Memphis State.

Half an hour after Monday's game, Thompson said of his players: "I don't want them to hang their heads, run around and cry and make excuses. We know how to win and now we have to know how to lose."

Massimino was jubilant. His day had begun in tragedy, when Alex Severance, a Villanova coach for 25 years, died in his Lexington hotel

room after a heart attack. He was 77. But late Monday night, Massimino was caught up in the spirit of the moment.

"You wrote us off, didn't think we had a chance to win," he said. "I wanted our kids to think about two things: One, to play not with the idea not to lose, but to win. Second, I wanted them to tell themselves they were good enough to win. In a one-shot deal, you can beat anyone in the United States."

No team has ever come out of an NCAA final with a poorer record than Villanova's 25-10 (North Carolina State was 26-10 two years ago after upsetting Houston).

If the unranked Wildcats hadn't beaten Pitt in the opening round of the Big East Conference tournament, they might not even have

been invited to the 64-team NCAA tournament. Once Villanova was in, it was the underdog in every game it played, and it beat four of the nation's top ten teams — second-ranked Michigan, fifth-ranked Memphis State, seventh-ranked North Carolina and top-ranked Georgetown.

Georgetown had downed Villanova twice in the Big East season — 52-50, in overtime, and 57-50.

Said Wildcat leader Pinckney:

"Tonight we might have been the better team. But I wouldn't want to play them 10 times. I think they'd win a lot of those."

Yet as he spoke, someone in the Georgetown student section was holding up a sign. It read: "Cinderella, Midnight Is Here." (WP, AP)

Ominous Reflections for Soccer's Kids

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The feeling that you could judge a society by how it treats its children may have to be revised. Soccer, without doubt symptomatic of much else, has difficulty sorting men from boys, and hence is a part of society one can run from its young.

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ROB HUGHES

had stolen food from another school. "It's time," said Wright, "to make a stand for honesty and integrity. Soccer is still a great game and we've got to protect it, or we won't have a game left."

For once the hubbub were heard in unison. Wright apologized to the three boys he exonerated, and school authorities muted behind a statement by the opposing team's headmaster. "It's a reflection of society and the bad influence of the professional game."

It also reflects the way journalists feed wrong messages to the coming generation. That schoolboy story broke in The Mail on Sunday beside another, larger article labeled "In Self-Defense" — which attempted to justify the season's most atrocious piece of foul play.

Millions had seen on television Scotland's captain, Graeme Souness, lunge at Wales' Peter Nicholas with a flying, two-footed tackle that crashed one boot perilously close to Nicholas' Adams apple and the other around the back of his neck.

Then, as Nicholas attempted to rise from the ground, Souness stamped at his cheekbone.

"It was not premeditated," argued Souness. "I swear it never is. I sensed Nicholas was going to bite me, but I admit I was guilty of a bad tackle. They say if you live by the sword you might as well die by the sword, and I am happy to accept that."

Souness is an enigma — one of soccer's sweetest talents (whom I personally commended to the president of my new club, Sampdoria) encased in one of the most willful streaks of malice you are likely to

see. Everyone in England was talking to him last week to help promote his new book, "No Half Measure" (Collins Willow, £9.95). We are reminded of the paternalistic Souness who carried a child to safety after a stadium wall collapsed, and of the stadium who pouts about "the best punch I delivered in my life," which broke the jaw of a Bulgarian opponent described by Souness as "a disgrace" who kicked and punched everything that moved.

Even professionals shuddered at the tackle on Nicholas. "He could have decapitated the fellow," said Jimmy Greaves. "And the referee saw that, even if he didn't see the kick afterwards."

Souness, merely booked, denied on television that there was any kind of feud between him and Nicholas, another hard man. "I didn't know it was him until after wards. I apologized. I can't say more than that."

Alas, it is so often how things are said that attract the violent and disorderly. England's team manager, Bobby Robson, voicing his annoyance over media coverage of an atrocious performance in Belfast, said recently: "It's time for retribution."

"If you kick me in the stomach, I'll kick you back a bit lower," We think, we know what he means. But do those words come across to youngsters?

And what are kids to make of Italian idol Bruno Conti's reaction to a five-match suspension for insulting a linesman? "It's unfair," he

said. I find it disturbing that Michel Platini, the prince of those cavaliers and the most pleasing player in the world, should say: "The enjoyment went out the window a long time ago. I enjoy training, but that's the limit of it. For example, after we won the European championship what I enjoyed was not a sense of success but being able to relax."

Even France says its captain, no longer congratulates itself on playing the most attractive brand of football. "That's not what matters. Happiness is not having lost your last game."

Please, Michel, shut up, keep playing, and let us tell the joy of that to the boys.

'Sonics, in Losing to Rockets, Improve Their Draft Chances

United Press International

SEATTLE — The Seattle SuperSonics lost a game Monday night, but improved their chances of gaining a spot in the National Basketball Association lottery — where a

play well on defense against Houston counterpart Akeem Olajuwon, limiting him to 10 points.

Brickowski is no Ewing. And wouldn't the Sonics love to move the 6-foot-11 (2.10-meter) Silka to power forward next year to make room for Ewing?

Seattle's loser of six straight, fell 30-45 and is tied with Kansas City two games behind Phoenix in the battle for the eighth and final Western Conference playoff berth.

Ralph Sampson was only 9-of-21 from the floor, but connected on 10 of 12 foul shots to lead the Rocket attack. The 7-foot-4 forward had seven points in the final two and a half minutes to keep Seattle at bay.

In Monday's only other game it was Atlanta 114, Detroit 100.

Seattle, with Frank Brickowski playing for injured all-star center Jack Sikma (out for the year with a finger injury), dropped a 127-116 decision to the Houston Rockets.

Brickowski, a rookie from Penn State, shot 1-7 for 1-7 from the floor and had three points, but

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OBSERVER

Take Me Over, Jesse!

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Milldewey, our Wall Street man who covers hostile takeovers, tells me I am next.

"It's all over the Street that you are about to be hostile taken over," he said.

"About to be taken over hostilely," I said.

Call it pointless sentimentality, but I don't want the end of my life's work to be announced in a split infinitive. For that matter, maybe the great capitalist who yearns to take me over doesn't want standards lowered, either.

"True," said Milldewey. "They usually don't like to completely debase the product until they put in their own management."

"To debase the product completely," I said.

"That's the name of the game, all right," he said.

I still have no idea who is plotting hostile seizure of me, but I'd like it to be the Bass Brothers. There has always been something appealing to me about the Bass Brothers. Maybe it's because the name — the Bass Brothers — sounds like one of those cheery singing groups, like the Mills Brothers and the Andrews Sisters, who made life just a little better while the world was waiting for Elvis Presley.

Mildewey says I can forget the Bass Brothers, though, as well as T. Boone Pickens, Saul Steinberg and Carl Icahn. All are too busy fiddling around with the small-bore "leveraged-buyout potential" of my operation.

"Are you telling me, Mildewey, that a man who owns not only three magnificently thumbmed editions of Marcel Proust's *Remembrance of Things Past* but also the complete works of Art Buchwald bound in hard covers is not a rich enough prospect to turn the nation's leading depreciation artists?"

Yes, that apparently is the way it is. With entire TV networks up for takeover, not to mention the finest magazines, newspapers and publishing houses, the little fellow of the communications industry, the faithful toiler who has never missed delivering a column, no matter how crushed by illness, grief or hangover — such a man who has never

stooped to paying for his vodka with food stamps or driving his Cadillac to pick up a welfare check — such a man is of no interest to the glamour boys of hostile takeover.

These sour reflections were chased by an inspired thought:

Senator Jesse Helms!

In politics he is known simply as Republican of North Carolina, but rarely has there been a grasser piece of political understatement, for his true constituency is all of Absolutely Righteous America.

"Could it be Jesse Helms behind this hostile takeover?"

"Do you mean Senator Helms, Republican of Absolutely Righteous America?" Milldewey asked.

"Isn't Helms a little big to be interested in a Mom-and-Pop column operation like yours?"

There it was again — the contempt one met from people without the slightest understanding of the power of the column. I had sensed it when Senator Helms, who should know better, called upon all citizens of Absolutely Righteous America to buy CBS stock so they could be Dan Rather's boss.

Don't mistake me. Dan Rather is a fine man, an admirable journalist and a great American, not to mention charming, gracious and witty.

I still resent Senator Helms's suggestion that Dan is a more important person for Absolutely Righteous America to boss around than I am. Sure I realize the senator wants a takeover of CBS so that Absolutely Righteous America can fire Dan, and — I'll admit it — I was furious about this evidence that Helms thinks Dan is more vital than I am in determining the destiny of the nation.

In my anger I may have said some things about Dan that I didn't mean. Things like, "I never denied Dan is an influential fellow but face it: Where does he get his ideas? From reading my column."

Very likely these words have got back to Senator Helms, who realises that it's cheaper to squelch Dan by a takeover of me than of CBS. I guess I deserve it for talking too much. Still, I hate to think of my Proust and Buchwald collections being sold to pay off those bank fiingers.

New York Times Service

Some Artists Bringing the Frame Into the Picture

"Modern pictures have made the very definite effort to leave the frame. But do they stay out, do they go back and if they do is that where they belong and has anybody been deceived?"

Gertrude Stein,
"Lectures in America"

By Grace Glueck
New York Times Service

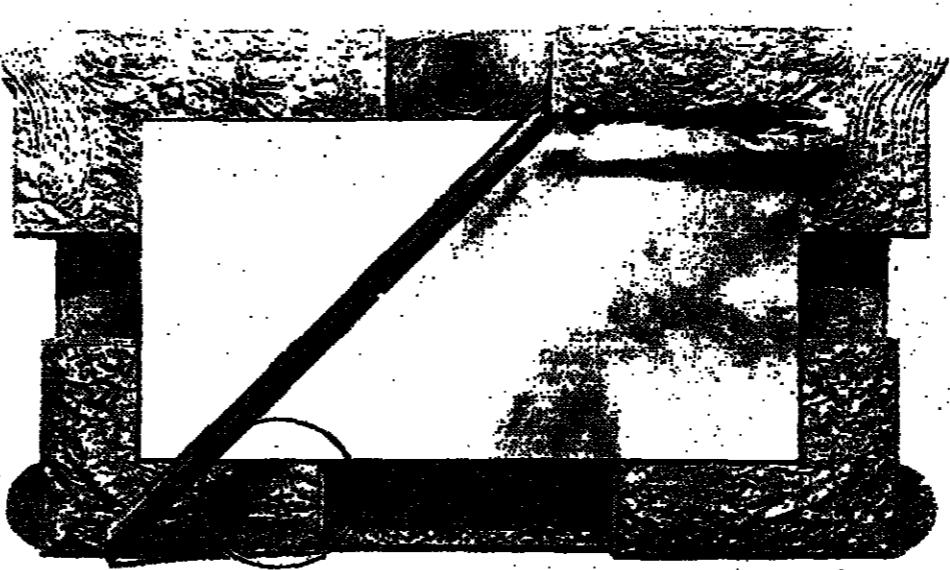
NEW YORK — The picture frame, an endangered species for the past few decades, gives signs of creeping back, with the aid of artists.

For the 500 years or so since oil painting began, the frame has helped define the tricky boundary between art and life. At its peak it was an ornate, assertive piece of architecture that served more or less as a proscenium arch for "presentation" of the work. But it has been downgraded in the 20th century, pared to a sliver of itself by the impact of Modernism. As painting became more abstract, diminishing in illusionistic perspective, artists no longer needed the rigid enclosing frame to lead the eye to the action within. They began to let the edges of the picture define its boundaries vis-à-vis the space of the real world.

When Abstract Expressionism came in, with its flattened space, non-illusionistic imagery and large canvases, the frame was spurned as decorative. The picture, taking on the status of an object in its own right, became part of the viewer's arena. Since the 1950s, frames for paintings have been more or less vestigial. The Museum of Modern Art recently replaced many of the ornate frames on its 19th- and 20th-century paintings with flat, narrow borders of antiqued gold.

True, many contemporary artists — mainly of figurative persuasion — have tied in frames with their imagery, among them the West Coast "funk" painter-sculptor Roy De Forest and members of the Chicago "imaging" school such as Jim Nutt, Art Green and Barbara Rossi. But now, with the general revival of interest in figurative and illusionistic painting, the frame seems to be regaining wider appeal. A number of artists, especially younger ones, have turned to the frame for its ability to enhance, expand, even establish a dialogue with the painted surface of plaster reliefs.

Not many artists have gone as far as Morris, but the frame, or the concept of it, is of interest to a wide spectrum of Realist painters and photographers. It forms ranges from the somber, bulky architectural creations of Neil Jenney to the kitchy beads and sequins that surround the deliberately tacky paintings of Rhonda Zwillinger. There are other manifestations in the work of such disparate artists as Ed McGowin, Brad Davis, Philip Pocock, Sam



Robert Morris's "Astronomer": Seeking a play of movement.

canvas, much as Seurat did at the end of the 19th century when he studded his frames "in opposite harmony" to the picture.

The season's boldest case in point was the show of enormous, outrageous baroque frames in bas-relief by Robert Morris — at the Sonnabend and Leo Castelli galleries — that all but overwhelmed his paintings. Layering apocalyptic images of elongated hands, bones, fetuses, skulls in swirling sculptural patterns, the frames set up a play of movement with the vaporous, fire-and-brimstone imagery of flat pastels, whose colors and linear elements were swept into the frames' seething surfaces. Part sculpture, part painting, the objects came about, Morris said, because he wanted to see how his recent paintings would combine with elements of plaster reliefs.

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Messer, Gwenn Thomas, Loren Munk, Will Mentor, Robert Heim and Donald Roller Wilson.

Jenney has been framing his simple but monumental compositions since 1970, shortly after he gave up sculpture. His dark, elaborately architectural wooden frames employ such Jenney-invented devices as "mailto-lighting" in which a flat surface close to the image is thrown in such a way as to enhance the illusion of light emanating from it. As in Morris's work, the image is often overpowered by the sculptural mass of the frame, which bears on it a boldly lettered title. And Jenney, like Morris, sees painting and frame as a totality whose parts resemble a sentry box.

While acknowledging the frame's importance in presentation, Ed McGowin regards it more as an aid to "intensifying his quietly painted but often menacing views of interiors and objects. Since the late 1970s, he has been surrounding these views with heavy, dark frames of metal or vacuum-formed plastic in simplified "cookie-cutter" outlines of such everyday things as a chair, a car, an apple. In one of his more light-hearted examples, recently shown at the Gracie Mansion Gallery, a levitating birthday cake is bounded by the outline of a bunny. "I try to make the frame reinforce one another."

McGowin's "echo" the painting so it adds to the content," McGowin said. "In this case there's a connection between birthday cakes and the legendary fertility of rabbits. The look between the frame and the image is more interesting than if I had painted each separately."

A similar "look" between image and frame is noted in the satirical work of Donald Roller Wilson, recently shown at the Holy Solomon Gallery. These preciously painted visions of dogs in human garb are solemnized by heavy black "aesthetic" frames in cut-out shapes or padded with fabric that resembles the material used for lining coffins.

Three younger artists in whose work the frame makes "dialogue" with the image are Sam Messer, Loren Munk and Will Mentor.

Messer, who has worked as a

frame-maker, paints compositions in which near-abstractions of such forms as stalks, fish and bodies are juxtaposed. Using paint or modeling paste to create flat and relief surfaces, he abstracts motifs from the work and deploys them around the wide, flat surface of his frame.

Another photographer, Gwenn Thomas, who is also a painter, inflects her camera images by framing them, then applying colors or motifs from them to the frame or extending the photo imagery by painting out over the frame. In this way, she feels, she creates a "solid object, a totality," and a bridge between photography and painting.

In short, under artists' auspices, the frame in its many guises is having a small resurgence. Not a major comeback, mind you, but — while not resolving Gertrude Stein's befuddlement — it's at least enough to give her question new relevance.

Painting on boards cut to fit the frame, he finds that — at first unconsciously, now with awareness — he incorporates motifs from the moldings into the work. Now he is having frames made especially to fit his paintings.

Munk constructs his frames within the boundaries of the canvas, leaving the edges unfettered to give a double border effect. In two works from a series at the Gabrielle Bryers Gallery, he bounded gritty scenes of urban life with rrococo swag "frames" composed of heavily impasted gold paint and shiny mirror tiles applied directly to the canvas.

Theorizing about the frame's resurgence, Munk said, "Jackson Pollock introduced us to endless space, where the edge didn't matter. But in the last 20 years we've found the world is finite; endless expansion is not a reality. Frames reflect our sense of boundaries."

Flashy materials are also the specialty of Zwillinger, who sends up pop culture of the 1940s and '50s. Painting tacky images of Marilyn Monroe, muscle men, postcard society, she encloses in old frames bevy garnished with beads, paillettes and sequins.

Photographers are also branching out. In his recent exhibition at the Tim Greathouse Gallery, Philip Pocock showed composite impressions of Berlin, with heavy frames especially made for each picture. Barbed wire sprouted from one that encloses an image of a bombed Nazi transportation center and a shot of a soldier guarding a building in East Berlin that was surrounded by a rotatable-type frame in 15th-century style that resembles a sentry box.

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PEOPLE

Record for Hunger Relief Zooms Up Charts in U.S.

"We Are the World," the song recorded by 45 American popular music stars for relief of the hungry in Africa, is rising to the top of the sales charts faster than any disc in a decade, industry sources say. Billboard, the music industry weekly, says in its current edition that the 6-minute, 19-second single jumped to No. 2 in the U.S. charts only three weeks after its release. Paul Green, Billboard's talent editor, predicted it will hit No. 1 next week, the first single to do so since first month since Elton John's "Galaxy Girl" in 1975. The "USA for Africa" album, featuring "We Are the World" and nine other songs, was released Monday. The album includes Bruce Springsteen's version of the Jimmy Cliff song "Glued to Your Eyes," and Tina Turner's "You Control."

Hugh Hefner, the publisher of Playboy magazine, claimed Monday that Peter Bogdanovich had an affair with the 13-year-old sister of Dorothy Stratton, a former playmate of the Year and the movie director's former lover who was murdered in 1980 by her husband, Hefner, speaking to reporters and acquaintances of Stratton's at the Playboy mansion in Los Angeles, detailed allegations in Bogdanovich's book, "The Killing of a Unicorn," that the publisher had Stratton's entire family, including the "seduction" of her younger sister, Louise, now 16. Hefner also asserted that this information had caused him to have a stroke on March 6. In a statement released later, Bogdanovich said, "In my opinion, Hefner deserves sex for his entire family, including the 'seduction' of his younger sister, Louise, now 16. Hefner also asserted that this information had caused him to have a stroke on March 6. 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